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AUTHOR Saloom, Barbara B.
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ABSTRACT

Prepared for the adult or college student who wants to attain a speaking knowledge of Spanish spoken in Hispanic America, this book places more emphasis on communication and comprehension than on grammatical depth. It does not presuppose a knowledge of Spanish or experience with a second language. Emphasis is on repetition. Each lesson includes the following components: vocabulary to be repeated many times and memorized; informal explanation of grammar in lay terms; descriptions of Hispanic culture; suggestions for impromptu dialogues and conversation and for learning to think in Spanish; and extra vocabulary for enrichment. Chapters cover introductions, family, time and weather, occupations, home, travel, restaurants, shopping, the human body, post office and bank, holidays, supermarkets and open air markets, airports, and entertainment. (LB)

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Conversational Spanish

by Barbara B. Saloom

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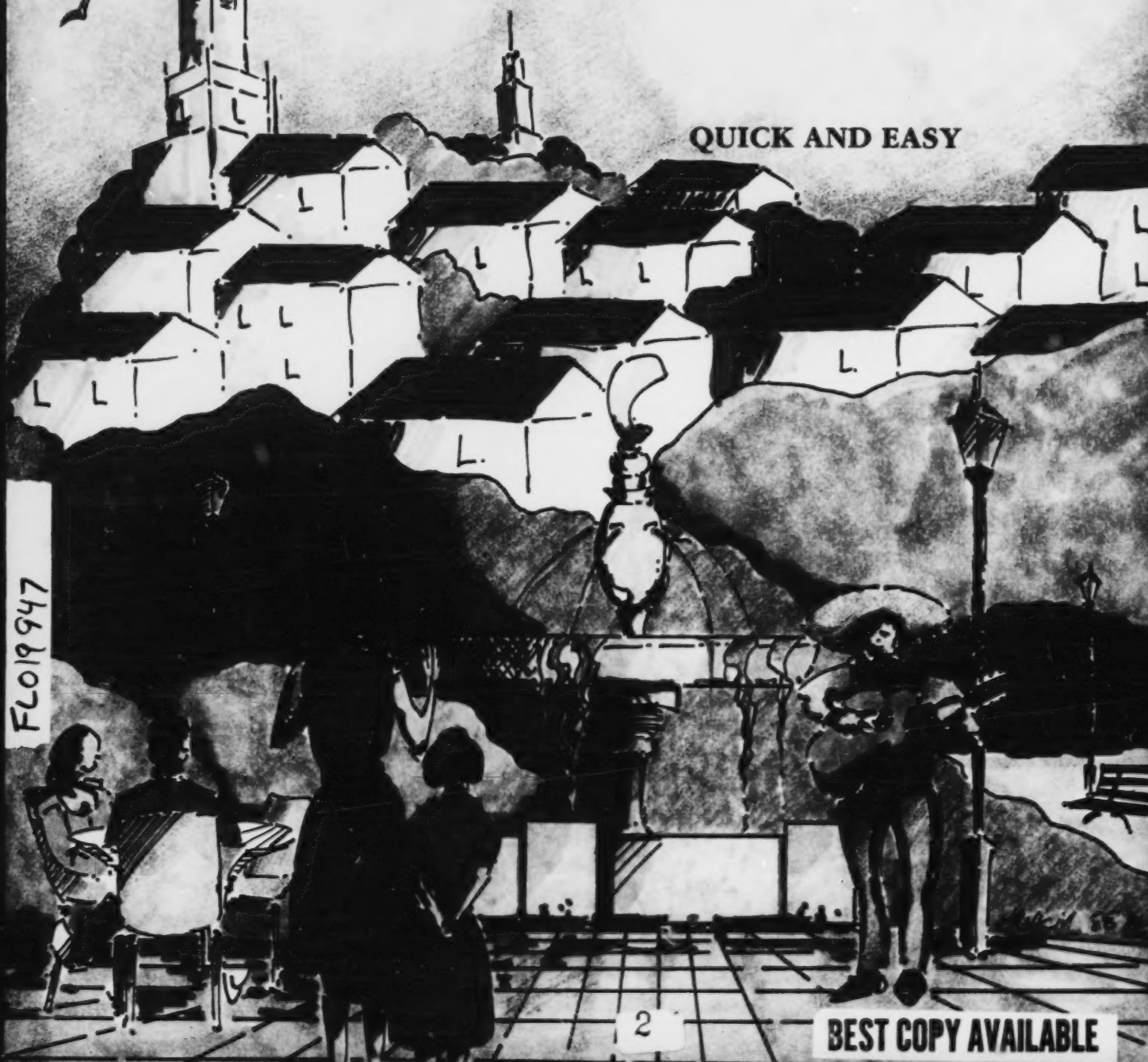
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QUICK AND EASY



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CONVERSATIONAL SPANISH:

QUICK AND EASY

BARBARA B. SALOOM

Endicott College

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To the many, many students who have helped me for fifteen years with their interest, enthusiasm and questions as we worked together to learn to "get along" in Spanish.

PREFACE

Many conversational Spanish books are available to students, but most of them presuppose some knowledge of Spanish, some experience with another foreign language, or an adequate knowledge of grammar. Many of the books are addressed to secondary school students and the material is not pertinent to an adult. Some beginners are frightened and give up because the material seems too difficult and/or the subject matter inadequate.

Conversational Spanish: Quick and Easy is presented to the adult or the college student who wants to attain a speaking knowledge of Spanish with the stress more on communication and comprehension than on grammatical depth. It is useful to tourists, business people who travel to Hispanic countries, people who deal with Hispanic people in the United States in the fields of medicine, dentistry, social work, small shops, etc. and those who want the enrichment and enjoyment of learning a foreign language.

This book accompanies a course that will be very useful to the student and still not intimidate or embarrass him with long grammatical terms; ie., demonstrative adjectives are called "Ways to say 'this' or 'that';" possessive adjectives are called "Ways to explain possession;" conjugations are explained in terms of how we explain who is performing the action; etc. Every student speaks many times during each lesson, and mistakes in grammar are minimized if not entirely overlooked. Again, the main purpose of the book is for the student to speak and to understand the spoken word, even if imperfectly. He is encouraged to use motions or descriptions in vocabulary with which he is acquainted if he does not know the exact vocabulary; ie., "facial tissues" could be "papel para la nariz" (paper for one's nose) or even "el Kleenex."

The general format of each lesson includes:

1. Vocabulary to be repeated many times in class and memorized, partially by classroom repetition but also at home, aloud, if possible.
2. Explanation: an informal explanation, in layman's terms, of grammar.
3. Culture: some description of Hispanic customs so that the American will not make an inappropriate remark to a Spanish speaking person.
4. Practice: suggestions for impromptu dialogues and conversation. Grammatical exercises or explicit duplication of Spanish for English is

purposely avoided so that the student can "think in Spanish" as much as possible in this short a course.

5. Extra vocabulary: Since a minium of vocabulary which the student can use to make himself understood is offered in the first part of each lesson, extra vocabulary is presented at its end for enrichment.

With the use of this book, students will be speaking Spanish to one another and to the teacher from the very first day of class. Emphasis is on repetition. Only the present tense is used in the first ten lessons. The future and a past tense are introduced in Lessons 11 through 15.

The lessons are kept light and personal so that the student is relaxed and, hopefully, even entertained. Use of the first name is encouraged, regardless of age.

There are two forms for "you" in Spanish, one used with close friends and relatives and one used with strangers or people in high positions. Since the student will probably be dealing with Hispanic people whom he does not know, the first ten chapters will use the formal "usted," and the informal "tú" will be introduced in Chapter 11.

Most Spanish speaking people talk a very similar language to the official language of Spain, Castilian. The main differences are the pronunciation of the "z," "c," and "ll" and the use of the plural familiar form of "you." This book will use the Hispanic American "s" sound for both "z" and "c" rather than the "th" sound of Castilian, the "y" sound of "ll" instead of the "ly" Castilian sound and the "ustedes" form for the plural familiar "you" instead of the Castilian "vosotros." This usage will be understood throughout Spanish America and also in Spain.

Dear Teacher,

This type of course is a joy to teach. You have the ideal situation: your students want to learn Spanish. Undoubtedly, you have many ideas for the enrichment of the lessons. One that I have found to be meaningful to the adult student is the presentation of Spanish and Spanish American current events. Students often like to participate by bringing in their own travel or current event articles or telling about something they have seen or heard on television or radio. Many like to share with the class their experiences with Hispanics with whom they may work or whom they may have met abroad.

Any cultural material, such as, music or souvenirs of Spanish speaking countries, brought to class by the teacher or students, adds color and interest to the course. A Spanish American guest speaker, who talks to the class about his country, can expect many diverse questions from adult students.

Try to keep the conversation going in class by coming prepared with a long list of questions. Students seem to enjoy current, local, personal, and silly questions, such as, "¿Cómo se llama el presidente de los Estados Unidos?", "¿Qué hay en su refrigerador?", "¿Cuántas bocas tiene Luisa?"

An idea for a fun-type, as well as learning, experience is to form groups during class time, give each group a different, specific situation, and have them prepare their own dialogues. For example, "Mother, father, and their child (may be from three to 30 years old!) are discussing plans for the day. They cannot seem to come to an agreement and finally look at the clock and decide that it is too late to do anything."

Enjoy your students and your course!

Dear Student,

You may have learned a language taught in a more traditional way. The approach taken in this book will be different, but it will enable you to learn Spanish faster.

Most of the tools of the language are presented here, but some are not absolutely essential for your purpose, namely, "getting along in Spanish." Such things as accent marks and punctuation, use or omission of the subject pronouns, use of the personal "a" appear in the "Explanation" section, but you will be understood even if you do not remember all of the grammatical points.

Some advice which may help you is to memorize diligently the "Vocabulary" section. Practicing aloud is more effective for the student whose aim is primarily to speak and understand the language. Some students find it helpful to bring a tape recorder to class, some make flash cards and carry them about with them to use in spare moments, some listen to Spanish language programs on television or radio. Perhaps you can use your Spanish with a Spanish speaking person. Do whatever your situation permits to expose yourself as frequently as possible to the Spanish language.

¡Buena suerte!

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Many thanks go to Virginia Cogger for her very careful editing of all aspects of the whole manuscript and to Dr. José Ricardo-Gil for his helpful comments on the Spanish phraseology.

Bart Addante guided us through the process of printing the book. The illustrations and cover were done by Mark Mrvicin . Thanks go to both for their skill and patience.

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SPANISH PRONUNCIATION

Many people think that Spanish is the easiest language to learn. Perhaps they have this opinion because Spanish is a phonetic language and because there are definite rules that govern what syllables are to be stressed. Below you will find the Spanish alphabet and a guide to the pronunciation of each letter. It is not necessary to know the meaning of the word example. Just pronounce the word and get a feeling for the sound of the language.

a - a cama, casa Like English "ah," but shortened

b - be banana, la Habana, ambos
"B" and "v" are pronounced alike.
When this letter appears at the beginning of a word group or before "m" or "n," it is pronounced like English "b." An example of the sound after "n" is given with the letter "v" since "n" rarely occurs before "b." When it appears between two vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y), it has a slightly different pronunciation. Prepare your lips as if you were going to pronounce the "b" sound but keep the center part of your lips open. If you have difficulty with this sound, don't worry about it. Many Spanish Americans use the English "v" sound.

c - ce cena, cine
cama, cosa, Cuba, secreto, clase
Like English "s" before "e" and "i," like English "k" before "a," "o," and "u" or another consonant

ch - che muchacho, Chile
"Ch" is considered one letter of the alphabet and is listed separately in the dictionary after the words that begin with "c." It is pronounced like the English "ch" in "chicken."

d - de	dama, cada	
	The "d" sound is softer than that of the English "d." The tongue is placed against the inside of the upper front teeth and the upper and lower teeth do not touch. When "d" occurs between two vowels, it is even softer, much like the "th" in "these."	
e - e	mesa, cena	
	Pronounce the word "may." Notice that you are saying two sounds. "May" has an "ee" sound after the "a." Eliminate this last "ee" sound and you will be pronouncing the Spanish "e".	
f - efe	fama, gafas	Like English
g - ge	gemela, gitana gala, gota, laguna	
	Like "c," "g" has two sounds. It is pronounced like English "h" before "e" or "i" and like the hard "g" in "go" before "a," "o," and "u."	
h - hache	Habana, hada	Not pronounced
i - i	cine, gitano	Like English "ee" in "seen"
j - jota	jefe, paja	Like English "h"
l - ele	lana, alcalde	Like English, a little more lilting
ll - elle	calle, llama	Like English "y" in "yet." This is also a separate letter of the alphabet.
m - eme	medicina, mi	Like English
n - ene	lana, nada	Like English

- ñ - eñe mañana, señor
Another separate letter of the alphabet. It is pronounced like English "ny" in "canyon." The mark over the "n" is called a tilde.
- o - o mono, mano
Pronounce the word "go." Notice that you are saying two sounds. "Go" has an "oo" sound after the "o." Eliminate this last "oo" sound and you will be pronouncing the Spanish "o."
- p - pe para, depende Like English
- q - cu que, aquello
As in English, "q" is followed by "u". The pronunciation of "qu" is that of English "k."
- r - ere madre, pero, alrededor, Enrique
This is probably the sound most different from English that we will learn. It is produced by vibrating the tongue against the tooth edge of the upper palate. The "tt" sound in the slang expression "Atta boy!" closely approximates the Spanish "r." It has the stronger sound of the next letter of the alphabet after the letters "l" and "n" and when it appears at the beginning of a word group.
- rr - erre perro, correr, ramo
Again we have a letter in the Spanish alphabet that we do not have in the English alphabet. It is pronounced like Spanish "r" but is trilled longer. There is also a slightly breathy sound that accompanies the trill.
- s - ese saber, Isabel
Usually pronounced like the soft "s" in the English word "some."

- t - te tema, Evita
 "T," like "d," is softer than that of the English "t." The
 teeth do not meet as they do to pronounce the English "t"
 but rather the tongue is placed against the inside of the
 upper front teeth.
- u - u una, puro
 Like English sound of "oo" in "soon"
- v - ve vamos, ave, enviar
 See "b" for pronunciation
- x - equis expresar, exacto
 Pronounced like an English soft "s"
 before a consonant and like a "ks" as in
 "excel" before a vowel
- y - i griega ya, hoy Pronounced like the Spanish "i"
- z - zeta zapatos, hazaña Like English "s"

Often two or three vowels follow one another. Pronounce each vowel
 and slide them together. The combinations will be with and "i," "y," or
 "u":

baile, causa, agua, piano, hoy, Paraguay, buey

If there is no "i," "y," or "u," pronounce the two vowels as separate
 syllables:

leo (le/o), creer (cre/er), aeroplano (a/eroplano)

Stress the next to the last syllable if the word ends in a vowel, "n" or
 "s":

ensalada, muchacho, imposible, hablan, paraguas

For all other letters of the alphabet, stress the last syllable:

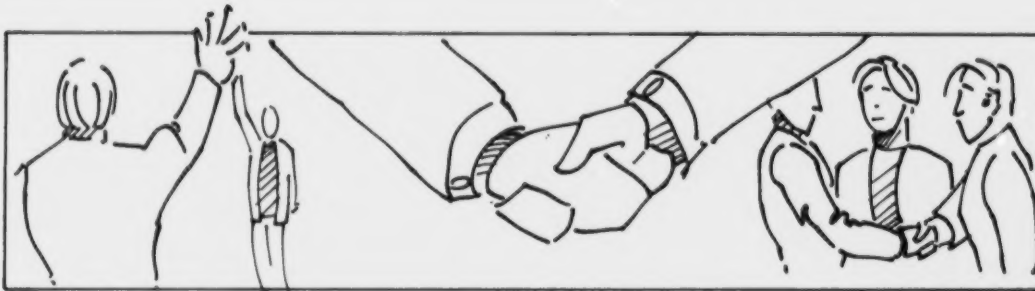
hotel, cantar, ciudad

Any syllable with a written accent receives the stress:

plátanos, esta, días

LESSON 1

PRESENTACION



MR/KIA 88

Buenos días, María.
Buenas tardes, señor Alvarez.
Buenas noches, querido.
Hola, amigo.

Good day, good morning, Mary.
Good afternoon, Mr. Alvarez.
Good evening, good night, dear.
Hello, buddy.

¿Cómo está usted, señor?
Estoy muy bien, gracias.
¿Y usted?
Estoy mal hoy.
¿Cómo está Juan?
Está bien, gracias.
¿Cómo están Pedro y Ana?
¿Cómo están ustedes?
Estamos bien también.
Señor Johnson, quiero presentarle
al señor García.
Mucho gusto, señor García.
Igualmente.

How are you sir?
I am very well, thank you, and
you?
I am feeling bad today.
How is John?
He is well, thank you.
How are Peter and Anna?
How are you (plural)?
We are also well.
Mr. Johnson, I'd like to introduce
Mr. Garcia to you.
Pleased to meet you, Mr. García.
The same to you.

(Notice that this last exchange would be "How do you do?" in English.)

¿Cómo se llama usted, señor?
Me llamo Miguel López.
Y usted, señorita, ¿cómo se llama?
Me llamo Alicia González.

What is your name, sir?
My name is Michael Lopez.
And you, Miss, what is your name?
My name is Alice Gonzalez.

¿Cómo se llama la señora?
Se llama Ana Navarro de López.
¿Cómo se llaman los niños?
Se llaman Paco, Adela, y Carmen.

What is the lady's name?
Her name is Anna Navarro López.
What are the children's names?
Their names are Frank, Adele, and Carmen.

Adiós, Pablo.
Hasta luego, Ana.
Hasta la vista, Ana.
Hasta mañana, Juan.

Good-bye, Paul.
So long, Anna.
So long, Anna.
See you tomorrow, John.

EXPLANATION:

1. In reading Spanish, one can tell immediately from the punctuation whether a statement, question, or exclamation is to follow. Notice the inverted question marks introducing the questions in the above vocabulary. Examples of exclamations are:

¡Ay, Dios mío!	Oh, my goodness!
¡Caramba!	Good gracious!

2. Abbreviations:

señor	Sr.
señora	Sra.
señorita	Srta.
usted	Ud.
ustedes	Uds.

The abbreviation is capitalized.

Use the word "the" with the titles "Sr.," "Sra.," and "Srta.," when talking about someone.

El Sr. García está bien.

La Srta. Alicia González no está bien.

The word "the" is not necessary in direct address.

¿Cómo está Ud., Sr.?

3.

estar - to be

yo estoy	I am	nosotros (as) estamos	we are
él está	he is	ellos están	they are
ella está	she is	ellas están	they (fem.) are
usted está	you are	ustedes están	you (pl) are

Each subject pronoun (I, he, she, you (singular), we, they, you (plural)) has a certain form of the verb "to be" which must be used with it. Just as we would not say in English "I is," we would not say in Spanish "yo está" but rather, "yo estoy," if we meant "I am." These forms must be memorized as we learn new verbs. They come naturally to the native speaker, but, since we are not native Latins, we resort to a function called "conjugation" to help us learn the verbs. You have seen above the partial conjugation of the verb "to be" or "estar." The conjugation is partial because it does not include the two forms used for "you" (tú and vosotros). These are used in addressing very close friends, relatives, servants, and pets and will be discussed later in the text. The "we" form has two different endings: "nosotros" refers to males or to a group of male(s) and female(s) and "nosotras" refers only to females. "Ellos," "they" refers to a group of males or to a group of male(s) and female(s), and "ellas," "they" refers only to females. "Usted," "you" is used when talking to one person: "ustedes" to more than one. In the vocabulary listing, we did not say "Yo estoy muy bien, gracias" but simply "Estoy muy bien, gracias." Unless there is confusion as to who is involved, Spanish-speaking people do not use the subject pronouns except "usted" and "ustedes." These are used as a form of courtesy to the person being addressed.

CULTURE:

Spanish speaking people use the name of the person being addressed whenever possible (Buenas tardes, Sr. Alvarez.). If they do not know the name, they use "señor," "señora," or "señorita" (¿Cómo está Ud., Sr.?). They usually shake hands when meeting. If they are friends, women kiss each other on each cheek and hold hands; men hug each other and sometimes pat each other's back while hugging. In an Hispanic country we should offer our hand when being introduced.

Names are a little different among Hispanics. Ana Navarro de López' maiden name is Navarro and she married someone named López. She keeps her maiden name and attaches her husband's name. The "de," "of" is short for "esposa de," "wife of." Today we might also say Ana Navarro-López or Ana Navarro López.

Some Spanish names taken from the Catholic religion (Jesús or Concepción) may not sound familiar to us. Some men may have the name María.

PRACTICE:

USE A COMPLETE SENTENCE IN ALL THE PRACTICE DRILLS
THROUGHOUT THE BOOK.

1. Each student turns to the student to his right and asks him in Spanish what his name is. The second student tells him his name, and this exercise is continued until everyone has spoken individually.

2. Each student turns to the student to his right and introduces to him the student to his left. Both students acknowledge the introduction. Keep this practice up until every student has participated.

3. Students greet one another by name and ask each other how they are or how someone else is. Try to vary the exchange by addressing two people or asking someone the name of others in the class.

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

¡aja! aha!

así, así so,so (all right)

Bienvenido! Welcome!

¡Chao! Bye!

chica, la young girl

chico, el young boy, guy

El gusto es mío. My pleasure.(response to an introduction)

Encantado. Delighted.

mejor better

placer, el pleasure

¿Qué tal? How's it going?

Saludos a María. Greetings or regards to Mary.

LESSON 2

VAMOS A HABLAR



Sí
No
Por favor
Muchas gracias
De nada
No hay de qué
Perdón
Con permiso

No sé.
No entiendo.
Repita Ud., por favor.
Hablo poco español.
Más despacio, por favor.

¿Cómo se dice en español_____?

¿Es usted puertorriqueño?
No, soy norteamericano.
¿Son ustedes puertorriqueños?
No, somos argentinos.
Es Clara norteamericana?
No, no es norteamericana.

Yes
No
Please
Thank you very much
You're welcome
You're welcome.
Forgive me (for something I've done)
Excuse me, with your permission
(for something I'm about to do: ie.
pass in front of someone, leave the
room, eat in someone's presence)
I don't know.
I don't understand.
Please repeat.
I speak very little Spanish.
More slowly, please.

How does one say_____ in
Spanish?

Are you Puerto Rican?
No, I am American.
Are you Puerto Rican?
No, we are Argentinian.
Is Clara American?
No, she is not American.

¿Son mexicanos Alberto y Juan?	Are Albert and John Mexican?
¿Son argentinas Isabel y María?	Are Elizabeth and Mary Argentinians?
No, Isabel y María no son argentinas.	No, Elizabeth and Mary are not Argentinians.

bueno	good	grande	big
malo	bad	pequeño	small
mucho	a lot of, much	contento	happy
poco	a little, few	triste	sad
rico	rich	enfermo	sick
pobre	poor	cansado	tired
fácil	easy	simpático	nice
difícil	difficult		

EXPLANATION:

1. Nationalities are written with a small letter:

¿Es usted mexicano?

No, soy norteamericano.

2. To make a word plural in Spanish, add "s" to words that end in a vowel and "es" to words that end in a consonant:

argentino	Argentinian	argentinos	Argentinians
mexicano	Mexican	mexicanos	Mexicans
mujer	woman	mujeres	women
ciudad	city	ciudades	cities

3. To make a sentence negative, we put the word "no" before the verb:

No es norteamericano.

No, Isabel y María no son argentinas.

4. The most usual way to form a question is to invert the subject and verb:

¿Es usted mexicano?

¿Son ustedes puertorriqueños?

However, if the subject is longer than what follows the verb, we put it at the end:

¿Son mexicanos Alberto y Juan?
¿Son argentinas Isabel y María?

5.		ser - to be	
(yo) soy	I am	(nosotros/as) somos	we are
(él) es	he is	(ellos) son	they are
(ella) es	she is	(ellas) son	they are
usted es	you are	ustedes son	you are

6. In Spanish there are two verbs meaning "to be." Each verb has different uses:

"Ser" is used if the noun (name of a person or thing) following it is the same person as the subject:

Somos argentinos.	We are Argentinians. ("We" and "Argentinians" are the same people.)
¿Son Uds. puertorriqueños?	Are you Puerto Ricans? ("You" and "Puerto Ricans" are the same people.)

It is also used with an adjective that describes a characteristic, usually permanent, of a person or thing:

El Sr. Menéndez es rico.	Mr. Menendez is rich.
El español es fácil.	Spanish is easy.

"Estar" is used to express location:

Miami está en Florida.	Miami is in Florida.
Estamos en clase.	We are in class.

It is also used with an adjective that describes a condition, usually temporary, of a person or thing:

Manuel está enfermo.	Manuel is sick.
María está cansada.	Mary is tired.

7. Gender plays a larger part in Spanish than it does in English. When we are describing a masculine person or thing, the ending of the adjective is often "o":

Manuel está enfermo.	Manuel is sick.
El Sr. Menéndez es rico.	Mr. Menendez is rich.

When we are describing a feminine person or thing, the ending of the adjective is often "a."

María está cansada.

Mary is tired.

¿Es Clara norteamericana?

Is Clara American?

Descriptive words which do not end in "o" (pobre, fácil, difícil, grande, triste) stay the same in the masculine and feminine:

Pedro es grande.

Peter is big.

Elena es grande también.

Helen is also big.

8. Number also has to be taken into consideration more often in Spanish than in English. If a noun being described is plural, we must add "s" to descriptive words that end in a vowel and "es" to words that end in a consonant.

Ellos son grandes.

They are big.

Nosotros estamos enfermos.

We are sick.

Las lecciones son difíciles.

The lessons are difficult.

Ellas están cansadas.

They are tired.

("Lecciones" is a feminine noun. We will discuss things, rather than persons, which are masculine and feminine in Lesson 4.)

CULTURE:

People from North America are "norteamericanos"; from Central America, "centroamericanos"; and from South America; "sudamericanos." Some Spanish Americans might resent our calling ourselves "americanos," since they are also "Americans." So that they will not think that we feel that we have a priority on being called "Americans," it is more tactful for us to say, "Soy norteamericano" even though Spanish Americans themselves refer to us as "americanos" and themselves as "latinos."

PRACTICE:

1. Quiz each other on the vocabulary learned up to now by asking, "¿Cómo se dice en español (English word or expression)?"
2. Ask each other questions using the vocabulary learned in Lessons 1 and 2.

3. Using the nationalities and descriptive words you have learned up to now, ask each other questions. Examples: ¿Es simpática María?, ¿Está usted enfermo?, ¿Son simpáticos Juan y Pablo?

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

A ver. Let's see.

adelante straight ahead

agradable pleasant

al contrario on the contrary

atrás backward, behind

¿Dígame? Pardon me? (I didn't hear you)

eficiente efficient

fantástico fantastic

favorito favorite

feo ugly

hermoso beautiful, lovely

importante important

joven young

loco crazy, mad

maravilloso marvelous

más que nunca more than ever

¡No me digas! You don't say!

nuevo new

popular popular

¿Qué hay de nuevo? What's new?

¿Quién sabe? Who knows?

un momento just a minute

viejo old

LESSON 3

LA FAMILIA



el padre
la madre
los padres
el hijo
la hija
los hijos
el hermano
la hermana
los hermanos

el abuelo
la abuela
los abuelos

¿Habla Ud. español?
Sí, hablo español.
Y mis padres también hablan español.
Pero hablamos inglés en casa.
Mi tío habla inglés con mi tía.

the father
the mother
the parents
the son
the daughter
the sons, the children
the brother
the sister
the brothers, the brothers and sisters
the grandfather
the grandmother
the grandparents

Do you speak Spanish?
Yes, I speak Spanish.
And my parents also speak Spanish.
But we speak English at home.
My uncle speaks English with my aunt.

Mis tíos hablan poco español.

hay

¿Hay muchos puertorriqueños en Nueva York?

Sí, y hay muchos cubanos en Miami.

No hay muchos mexicanos en Maine.

¿Cuántos hijos tiene Ud.?

Tengo tres hijos.

¿Dónde están los hijos?

Visitan a los parientes.

¿Por qué están en California?

¿Cuándo llegan Uds. a México?

Llegamos mañana.

¿Cómo viaja Ud.?

Viajo en avión.

¿Quién acompaña a los abuelos?

Nadie acompaña a los abuelos.

¿Qué desean los amigos?

Desean comer en seguida.

uno

dos

tres

cuatro

cinco

seis

siete

ocho

nueve

diez

My aunt and uncle speak little Spanish.

there is, there are

Are there many Puerto Ricans in New York?

Yes, and there are many Cubans in Miami.

There are not many Mexicans in Maine.

How many children do you have?

I have three children.

Where are the children?

They are visiting relatives.

Why are they in California?

When are you arriving in México?

We are arriving tomorrow.

How are you travelling?

I am traveling by airplane.

Who is accompanying the grandparents?

No one is accompanying the grandparents.

What do the friends want?

They want to eat immediately.

one

two

three

four

five

six

seven

eight

nine

ten

EXPLANATION:

1. The word "the" has four forms in Spanish depending upon the gender and number of the noun they precede:

<u>e</u> l hijo	the son (masculine, singular)
<u>la</u> hija	the daughter (feminine, singular)
<u>los</u> hombres	the men (masculine, plural)
<u>las</u> mujeres	the women (feminine, plural)

2.		hablar - to speak	
(yo) hablo	I speak	(nosotros/as) hablamos	we speak
(él) habla	he speaks	(ellos) hablan	they speak
(ella) habla	she speaks	(ellas) hablan	they speak
Ud. habla	you speak	Uds. hablan	you speak

In order to conjugate (see Lesson 1, Explanation 3) a verb that ends in "ar," we remove the "ar" ending and are left with the stem, "habl." To this stem we add "o" to express "I speak," "a" to express "he," "she," or "you" (sing) speak, "amos" to mean "we" speak and "an" for "they" or "you" (pl) speak. Any regular verb, ending in "ar" may be treated in this same manner.

3. Verbs that have a pattern like the above for conjugating are called "regular" verbs. Spanish, like English, has irregular verbs as we have learned from our study of "estar" and "ser." These verbs must be memorized. Irregular verbs that are used frequently will be presented in the first ten lessons.

		tener - to have	
(yo) tengo	I have	(nosotros/as) tenemos	we have
(él) tiene	he has	(ellos) tienen	they have
(ella) tiene	she has	(ellas) tienen	they have
Ud. tiene	you have	Uds. tienen	you have.

After this lesson, the Spanish verb forms will be presented without the subjects.

4. In addition to the inverted question mark, the question word which introduces the interrogative, bears an accent mark over the stressed vowel:

¿Cuántos hijos tiene Ud.?

¿Cómo viajan?

5. When the action of the verb is directly on a person, rather than a thing, we use "a" in front of the person. After "tener," "to have," we do not use this personal "a."

Visitan a los parientes.

¿Quién acompaña a los abuelos?

Tengo tres hijos.

CULTURE:

The Hispanic family, which often includes the extended family, is more closely knit than the American family. They almost always have their meals together and they linger over these meals and converse a great deal. The children usually live at home until they get married. The father is the head of the family and makes most of the decisions, but the mother's influence is also very strong. The children's godparents are considered members of the extended family.

Today, with advanced communication, customs are changing, particularly in large cities, and we find the lifestyle of many Hispanics to be very similar to ours. In general, however, the Hispanic life is still more conservative than that of the United States.

PRACTICE:

1. Ask each other questions beginning with the question words; cuántos, cuántas, dónde, por qué, cuándo, cómo, quién, and qué.

2. Use the "ar" verbs presented in this lesson (llegar, viajar, acompañar, desear) with varied subjects. Examples: María desea hablar. Viajo a México. Llegamos a California. Paco y Julio acompañan a los abuelos.

3. Prepare two questions, using the material learned in this lesson, to ask your classmates.

4. Count from one to ten. Count from ten to one.

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

¡Basta! That will do!

compañero de cuarto, el roommate (m)

compañera de cuarto, la roommate (f)

cuñada, la sister-in-law

cuñado, el brother-in-law

enfadado angry

gato, el cat

gente, la people

hombre, el man

luna de miel, la honeymoon

matrimonio, el married couple

mimado spoiled

mujer, la woman

nieta, la granddaughter

nieto, el grandson

nuera, la daughter-in-law

orgullosa proud

pájaro, el bird

perro, el dog

persona, la person

prima, la cousin (f)

primo, el cousin (m)

sacar fotos to take snapshots

saludar to greet

sobrina, la niece

sobrino, el nephew

suegra, la mother-in-law

suegro, el father-in-law

tonto stupid, foolish

viuda, la widow

viudo, el widower

yerno, el son-in-law

LESSON 4

LA HORA Y EL TIEMPO



¿Qué hora es?

Es la una.

Es la una y diez.

Son las cuatro.

Son las siete y cinco.

Son las ocho menos veinte.

Son las dos y media.

Es la una y cuarto.

Son las tres menos cuarto.

¿A que hora llega Ud.?

a las nueve de la mañana

a las tres de la tarde

a las ocho de la noche

Es mediodía.

Es medianoche.

¿Adónde van las niñas?

Van a la escuela por la mañana.

Voy a casa por la tarde.

Es temprano.

Ya es tarde.

¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?

Hace buen tiempo.

Hace mal tiempo.

Hace viento.

What time is it?

It is one o'clock.

It's ten after one.

It's four o'clock.

It's five after seven.

It's 20 of eight.

It's half past two.

It's quarter after one.

It's quarter of three.

At what time are you arriving?

at nine in the morning (A.M.)

at three in the afternoon (P.M.)

at eight o'clock in the evening (P.M.)

It is noon.

It is midnight.

Where are the little girls going?

They go to school in the morning.

I go home in the afternoon.

It is early.

It is late.

What is the weather like today?

It is nice weather.

It is bad weather.

It is windy.

Hace (mucho) frío.
 Hace (mucho) calor.
 Hace fresco.
 Hace (or "hay") sol.
 Está lloviendo.
 Llueve.
 Está nevando.
 Nieva.

It is (very) cold.
 It is (very) hot.
 It is cool.
 It is sunny.
 It is raining.
 It is raining.
 It is snowing.
 It is snowing.

Comemos cada día.
 Corro a la playa.
 Mario debe llevar el paraguas.
 Los niños aprenden a nadar.
 Gloria comprende la lección.
 Juan lee el periódico.
 Juanita vende refrescos.
 Bebemos cerveza.

We eat every day.
 I am running to the beach.
 Mario ought to take the umbrella.
 The children are learning to swim.
 Gloria understands the lesson.
 John is reading the newspaper.
 Juanita sells cold drinks.
 We drink beer.

Tengo hambre.
 Ud. tiene razón.
 Tenemos miedo.
 Los niños tienen sueño.
 Paco tiene sed.
 Hoy tenemos calor.
 Uds. tienen frío.
 ¿Cuántos años tiene Ud.?
 Tengo veinte años.

I am hungry.
 You are right.
 We are afraid.
 The children are sleepy.
 Frank is thirsty.
 Today we are warm.
 You are cold.
 How old are you?
 I am twenty years old.

once	eleven	dieciséis	sixteen
doce	twelve	diecisiete	seventeen
trece	thirteen	dieciocho	eighteen
catorce	fourteen	diecinueve	nineteen
quince	fifteen	veinte	twenty

EXPLANATION:

1. To tell time, use the expression, "Es" and the number one "la una" for "It is one o'clock" but "Son" with "las" and the appropriate number for "It is two o'clock" and later.

Es la una
 Son las cuatro.

To tell how many minutes after the hour it is, add the word "y," (and) and the number of minutes. To tell how many minutes before the hour it is, add the word "menos," (less) and the number of minutes. "Half past" is "media," and "a quarter of an hour" is "cuarto."

Son las siete y cinco.
 Son las ocho menos veinte.
 Son las dos y media.
 Es la una y cuarto.

2.		comer - to eat	
como	I eat	comemos	we eat
come	he, she eats	comen	they, you eat
	you eat		

In order to conjugate a verb that ends in "er," remove the "er" ending and to the stem, "com," add "o" to express "I eat," "e" to express "he," "she," or "you" (sing) eat, "emos" to mean "we eat," and "en" for "they" and "you" (pl) eat.

After this lesson, the English meanings will be given only for the infinitive form. Infinitives, which are expressed in English with the word "to" and the verb (to speak, to eat, to live), have an ending of "ar," "er," or "ir" in Spanish (hablar, comer, vivir).

3. Every Spanish noun has gender. Nouns that end in "o" are almost always masculine and nouns that end in "a" are almost always feminine (el periódico and la cerveza). Memorize nouns along with the Spanish word for "the" (el paraguas, la tarde).

4.		ir - to go	
voy	I go	vamos	we go
va	he, she goes	van	they, you go
	you go		

The word "a" follows the verb "to go."

Voy a la playa.

Va a llegar a las dos.

I am going to the beach.

He (she) is going to arrive at two o'clock.

5. This book deals mostly with present time. The Spanish form for a present tense verb has three English translations:

Voy.	I go, am going, do go.
Viajamos.	We travel, are traveling, do travel.
¿Habla Ud. español?	Do you speak Spanish?
Bebemos cerveza.	We drink beer.

CULTURE:

To express scheduled events (theater, trains, airplanes, etc.), Spanish American countries use the twenty-four hour system. One o'clock in the morning follows midnight and is "la una." One o'clock in the afternoon is "las trece," two o'clock, "las catorce," three o'clock, "las quince," etc.

In general, Spanish Americans are not as prompt as North Americans. It is helpful to know that these cultural differences exist in order to prevent misunderstandings. We must not become angry if an Hispanic is late for an appointment and they should not think of us as "uptight " because we arrive on time.

PRACTICE:

1. ¿Qué hora es? Answer in a complete Spanish sentence.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a. 3:08 P.M. | f. quarter of two |
| b. 10:15 A.M. | g. midnight |
| c. 5:30 | h. 4:15 |
| d. 20 of six | i. noon |
| e. 1:18 | j. five of seven |

2. A student calls upon another and asks, "¿Qué tiempo hace?". The student called upon answers with any weather expression, then calls upon another student who uses a different response. This continues until each student has responded.

3. Ask questions of other students using a verb from the conjugation that ends in "er" (comer, aprender, comprender, correr, leer, vender, deber, beber). Examples: ¿Cuántos niños aprenden español? ¿Qué lee el niño? ¿Vende Ud. cerveza? ¿Comen Uds. a las siete?

4. Ask questions of other students using the "tener" expressions.
Examples: ¿Quién tiene sueño? ¿Tiene Ud. razón? ¿Cuántos años tiene el señor?

5. Go around the class giving each other mathematical problems:
Examples:

¿Cuántos son tres y cinco?

Tres y cinco son ocho.

¿Cuántos son diecinueve menos cuatro?

Diecinueve menos cuatro son quince.

How much are three and five?

Three and five are eight.

How much are nineteen minus four?

Nineteen minus four are fifteen.

6. You now know how to greet each other, make introductions, take leave of one another, tell nationalities, discuss your family, describe people, tell what time it is and at what time you do a certain activity, what the weather is like, people's ages, etc. Form into groups of two or three, take ten or fifteen minutes to prepare a conversation, and then present your conversation to the class.

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

a la vez at the same time

a menudo often

ahora mismo right now

al principio at first

calendario, el calendar

casi almost

cielo, el sky

clima, el climate

día de fiesta, el holiday

día de trabajo, el work day

¡Eso es! That's right!

estación, la season

fecha, la date

hielo, el ice

hoy en día nowadays

invierno, el winter

lluvia, la rain

más tarde later

minuto, el minute

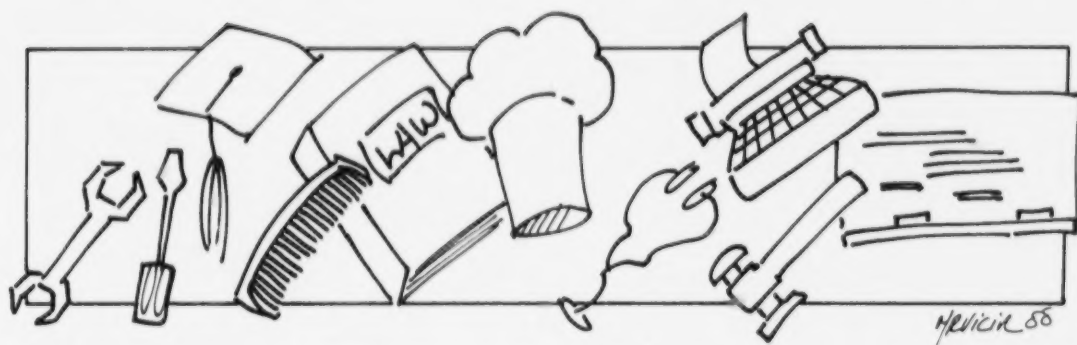
mojado wet

nieve, la snow

otoño, el autumn
poco a poco little by little
primavera, la spring
relámpago, el lightning
seco dry
segundo, el second
siguiente following
temprano early
tener éxito to be successful
todos los días every day
tormenta, la storm
trueno, el thunder
verano, el summer

LESSON 5

LOS OFICIOS



¿Qué trabajo hace Ud.?

Soy ingeniero.

Y Ud., ¿qué trabajo hace?

Soy mecánico/a.

Y mi primo/a es secretario/a.

Nuestros/as hermanas son enfermeros/as.

Los médicos tienen que trabajar mucho.

Las amas de casa trabajan en casa.

Los estudiantes y los profesores trabajan en la escuela.

Algunos abogados ganan mucho dinero.

Su primo es un carpintero muy diligente.

El lunes, van a casa con el señor Franco.

Los cocineros y los camareros trabajan en un restaurante.

Los barberos y los peluqueros trabajan en una peluquería.

Miguel quiere ser arquitecto.

El quiere mucho a Linda.

What kind of work do you do?

I am an engineer.

And what kind of work do you do?

I am a mechanic.

And my cousin is a secretary.

Our sisters/brothers are nurses.

Doctors have to work a lot.

Homemakers work at home.

Students and teachers work at school.

Some lawyers earn a lot of money.

His cousin is a very industrious carpenter.

On Monday they are going home with Mr. Franco.

Cooks and waiters work in a restaurant.

Barbers and hair dressers work in a barber shop (or hairdresser's).

Michael wants to be an architect.

He loves Linda a lot.

a
en
de
con

to, at
in, on
of, from
with

¿Le gusta a Ud. jugar al tenis?
Sí, me gusta.
Nos gusta jugar al béisbol.
Les gusta ir al cine el sábado.

Do you like to play tennis?
Yes, I do.
We like to play baseball.
They like to go to the movies on Saturday.

Vivimos en los Estados Unidos.
Escribo una carta.
Francisco recibe una tarjeta postal de su madre.
Abren la puerta de la escuela.

We live in the United States.
I am writing a letter.
Francis receives a postcard from his mother.
They are opening the door of the school.

¿Qué día es hoy?

What day is today?

Hoy es:

Today is:

lunes	Monday
martes	Tuesday
miércoles	Wednesday
jueves	Thursday

viernes	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday

veintiuno	21
veintidós	22
veintitrés	23
veinticuatro, etc.	24
treinta	30
treinta y uno	31
treinta y dos, etc.	32
cuarenta	40

cuarenta y uno, etc.	41
cincuenta	50
sesenta	60
setenta	70
ochenta	80
noventa	90
ciento	100

EXPLANATION:

1. The words for "a" or "an" in Spanish are "un" before a masculine word and "una" before a feminine word:

un restaurante
una peluquería

2. In telling one's occupation in Spanish, we do not use the word "a" (un, una) unless the occupation is modified (described):

Soy ingeniero.

Mi prima es secretaria.

Su primo es un carpintero muy inteligente.

3. Possession:

The words that express possession agree with the thing that is possessed. If the thing possessed is plural, add "s" to the possessive. In the case of "nuestro" (our), change "o" to "a" if the thing possessed is feminine.

mi amigo	my friend
mis amigos	my friends
su amigo	his, her, their, your friend
sus amigos	his, her, their, your friends
nuestro amigo	our friend (m)
nuestra amiga	our friend (f)
nuestros amigos	our friends (all masc. or masc. and fem.)
nuestras amigas	our friends (f)

4. gustar - to be pleasing to (to like)

"Me gusta" means "I like"; "le gusta", "he", "she" or "you" like; "nos gusta", "we like"; and "les gusta", "they" or plural "you" like.

¿Le gusta a Ud. jugar al tenis?

Sí, me gusta.

Nos gusta jugar al béisbol.

Les gusta ir al cine.

Is playing tennis pleasing to you?

Yes, it is pleasing to me.

Playing baseball is pleasing to us.

Going to the movies is pleasing to them.

5. The days of the week are written with a small letter although one sees the capital letter used frequently nowadays. To say "on a given day," use "el" and the day of the week:

Les gusta ir al cine el sábado.

El lunes van a casa con el señor Franco.

6. Verbs that end in "ir" are conjugated in the same way as those that end in "er" except for the "we" form which ends in "imos":

vivir - to live

vivo
vive

vivimos
viven

7.

querer - to love, to want

quiero
quiere

queremos
quieren

8. Contrary to English usage, words used in a general sense, require the word "the" before them:

Los médicos tienen que trabajar mucho.

Las amas de casa trabajan en casa.

CULTURE:

The equal rights movement is going on in Spanish America and Spain just as it is in other countries, and so we have the emergence of new vocabulary such as, "la médica" for a woman doctor and "el enfermero" for a male nurse.

Many middle and upper class Hispanics feel that manual work is demeaning. College students prefer clerical work to waiting on tables, even though office work may pay less. The emphasis among Hispanic people is not on work and money but rather family and friends. Many are sentimental by our standards and, though prepared by their education to be doctors or lawyers, may also write poetry, novels, or essays.

The Spanish calendar shows Monday as the first day of the week and is sometimes confusing to the American, who is accustomed to seeing Sunday as the first day.

Soccer (called "fútbol" in Spanish) is the most popular sport in Spanish America. Baseball is also very popular, particularly in those countries closest to the United States (Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean islands). Other favorites are basketball and tennis.

PRACTICE:

1. Tell what you plan to do each day. Examples: El lunes voy al restaurante. El martes voy a escribir muchas cartas., El miércoles tengo que trabajar., etc.
2. Each student recites one consecutive number from one to one hundred, in turn, first counting by one, then ten, then five, and then two.
3. Each student asks two questions of her classmates, one, using an expression with "gustar", and one with "querer". Examples: ¿Quiere Ud. viajar a México? ¿Les gusta leer el periódico?
4. Ask questions of other students using a verb from the conjugation that ends in "ir" (vivir, escribir, recibir, abrir). Examples: ¿Quién abre la puerta? Qué reciben Uds.?
5. Form into groups of two or three and take ten or fifteen minutes to prepare a conversation about your work. Use your imagination. You might like or not like your work. Perhaps you work in a different country. Maybe you work with a relative or friend. See if your fellow students show by their reaction that they understand what you are saying by injecting some humor into your dialogue.

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

actor, el actor
actriz, la actress
artista, el, la artist
astronauta, el, la astronaut
cliente, el, la client, customer
compañía, la company
cura, el priest
de vez en cuando from time to time
dependiente/a el, la clerk (in a store)
derecho, el right
despedir (i) to fire
detectivo privado, el private detective
diplomática, la diplomat
diplomático, el diplomat
empleada, la employee

empleado, el	employee	
empleo, el	job	
en vez de	instead of	
enseñar	to teach	
estudiar	to study	
famoso	famous	
fracaso, el	failure	
habilidad, la	skill, ability	
hay que	one must	
hombre de negocios, el	business man	
jefa, la	boss, manager	
jefe, el	boss, manager	
merecer	to deserve	
negocios, los	business	
oficina, la	office	
periodista, el, la	journalist	
premio, el	prize	
profesión, la	profession	
profesor, el	professor	
profesora, la	professor	
programador de computadoras, el	computer programmer (m)	
programadora de computadoras, la	computer programmer (f)	
psicólogo, el	psychologist (m)	
psicóloga, la	psychologist (f)	
soldado, el	soldier	
solicitar un empleo	to apply for a job	
sueldo, el	salary	
Yo no.	Not me.	

LESSON 6

LA CASA



¿Dónde vive Ud?

Vivo en una ciudad cerca de Boston.

Mi casa es grande: tiene muchos cuartos.

Tiene sala, comedor, cocina, dos baños, y cuatro dormitorios.

También tiene sótano y trascocina.

La casa de mi abuelo es pequeña.

Tomamos el desayuno y el almuerzo en la cocina y la cena en el comedor.

A veces tomamos la merienda al aire libre.

Tenemos lavadora y refrigerador.

A menudo tenemos visita.

Entonces jugamos al bridge-contrato y tomamos un bocadillo y gaseosa o vino.

Los niños juegan en el patio.

Cuando no tenemos visita, leemos revistas y libros, pagamos cuentas, charlamos, trabajamos en el jardín, o descansamos.

Where do you live?

I live in a city near Boston.

My house is big: it has many rooms.

It has a living room, dining room, kitchen, two bathrooms, and four bedrooms.

It also has a basement and a utility room.

My grandfather's house is small.

We have breakfast and lunch in the kitchen, and supper in the dining room.

Sometimes we have our afternoon snack outdoors.

We have a washing machine and a refrigerator.

We often have company.

Then we play bridge and we have a bite to eat and soda or wine.

The children play in the yard.

When we don't have company, we read magazines and books, we pay bills, we chat, we work in the garden, or we rest.

Cada semana limpiamos la casa.	Every week we clean the house.
Nuestra casa está en la Calle Roble en el pueblo de San Luis.	Our house is on Roble Street in the town of San Luis.
A la derecha hay una tienda de ropa.	There is a clothing store to the right.
A la izquierda hay una farmacia.	There is a drugstore to the left.
Es la farmacia del Sr. Sánchez.	It is Mr. Sanchez' drugstore.
Hay muchas carreteras en mi ciudad.	There are many highways in my city.
Hay edificios altos y casas pequeñas.	There are tall buildings and small houses.
Tenemos una universidad y varias iglesias y escuelas.	We have a university and several churches and schools.
Me gustan los edificios altos.	I like tall buildings.
Le gustan las casas pequeñas.	He (she, you) likes small houses.

enero	January	julio	July
febrero	February	agosto	August
marzo	March	septiembre	September
abril	April	octubre	October
mayo	May	noviembre	November
junio	June	diciembre	December

¿Cuál es la fecha de hoy?	What is today's date?
Hoy es el primero de septiembre.	Today is September 1.
Mañana es el tres de agosto.	Tomorrow is August 3.
Es el dieciocho de enero.	It is January 18.

EXPLANATION:

In Spanish, the word "the" is used with meals:

Tomamos el desayuno y el almuerzo en la cocina y la cena en el comedor.

2. To express possession in Spanish, the word "de" is used between the thing possessed and the possessor:

La casa de mi abuelo es pequeña.
Es la familia del Sr. Sánchez.

3. Gustar - to be pleasing to, to like

When the thing liked is plural, use "gustan":

Me gustan los edificios altos. Tall buildings are pleasing to me.

Le gustan las casas pequeñas. Small houses are pleasing to him, her, you.

4. The words "a" and "el" are contracted to form "al." "De" and "el" are contracted to form "del":

Jugamos al bridge-contrato.

Es la farmacia del Sr. Sánchez.

5. Dates are formed by using the word "el," the number, the word "de," and the month. For the first day of the month, we use "primero" instead of "uno":

Hoy es el primero de septiembre.

Mañana es el tres de agosto.

6. venir - to come

vengo

viene

venimos

vienen

7. poder - to be able, can

puedo

puede

podemos

pueden

8. Like days of the week, months are usually written with a small letter. Again, we often see them capitalized today.

Mañana es el tres de agosto.

Es el dieciocho de enero.

CULTURE:

"Está en su casa", ("You are in your house") is a common expression of hosts to a guest in an Hispanic household. The guest should greet the heads of the household first and then the children. He should shake hands with the entire group upon arriving and leaving. Hispanic parents appreciate a guest meeting and talking to their children. They also appreciate compliments about their home. It is customary for a guest to bring flowers. If the purpose of the visit is business, the guest should first discuss family, interests, or subjects not related to

the business and later introduce the business discussion. Since our form of government is quite different from that of many Hispanic countries, it is wise to stay away from the subject of politics.

Spanish American houses are usually built close to one another. Many apartments have balconies and houses have patios. Houses are close to the sidewalk and their windows often have wrought iron bars, for decoration but also to discourage burglars. The patio is a yard surrounded by three walls of the house. It affords private outdoor living. City houses usually have modern conveniences such as refrigerators and washing machines, but country or suburban homes may not.

PRACTICE:

1. Prepare two questions to ask other students, using a possessive. Examples: ¿Cómo está el hijo de la señora López? ¿Quién tiene la revista de María?

2. Practice using the verb "gustar" by asking questions of one another. Examples: ¿Le gustan a Ud. las casas grandes o pequeñas? ¿Le gusta a Pepe el béisbol?

3. Cuál es la fecha de hoy? Answer in a complete Spanish sentence:

a. March 30

f. December 15

b. August 4

g. February 20

c. May 1

h. September 10

d. January 2

i. June 11

e. November 29

j. April 18

4. How many rooms are there in your house or apartment? Name them.

5. Tell five activities that you can do around the house.

6. Describe your town or city.

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

al lado de beside, near

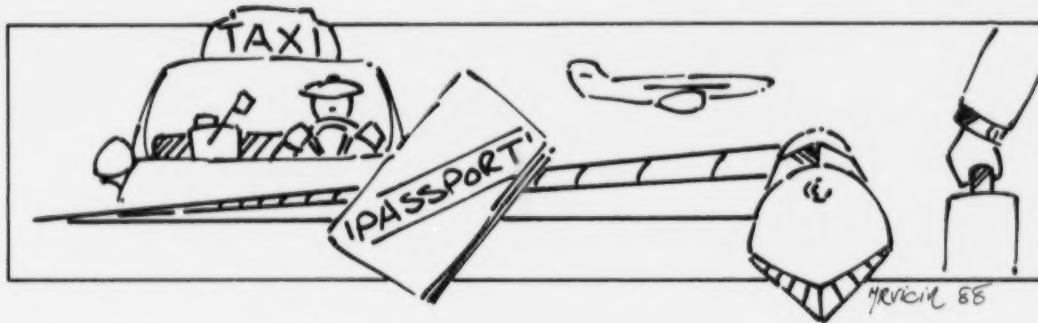
al parecer apparently

alfombra, la carpet

almohada, la pillow
 ancho wide
 apartamento, el apartment
 armario, el closet
 artículo, el article
 bosque, el woods, forest
 cama, la bed
 campo, el field, countryside
 cómodo comfortable
 coser to sew
 cucaracha, la cockroach
 edificio de apartamentos, el apartment house
 escuchar to listen (to)
 espejo, el mirror
 estufa, la stove
 garaje, el garage
 habitación, la room
 jugar a los naipes to play cards
 mesa, la table
 moderno modern
 molestar to annoy
 muebles, los furniture
 palacio, el palace
 Pase usted. Come in.
 rascacielos, el skyscraper
 ratón, el mouse
 sábana, la sheet
 silla, la chair
 sillón, el armchair
 sofá el sofa
 toalla, la towel
 tostador, el toaster
 ventana, la window

LESSON 7

UN VIAJE



Les gusta mucho su viaje a México.

¿Les gustan a Uds. los viajes largos?

Aquí está su pasaporte.

No tengo nada que declarar.

Quisiera cambiar este cheque de viaje.

Quisiera el cambio en monedas.

Ud. puede cambiar su dinero en este banco.

El mozo dice, - Por aquí, señor.

Esa maleta es pesada.

Ese taxi va muy rápido, ¿verdad?

Llevo mi equipaje desde el aeropuerto al hotel.

¿Dónde está la estación de ferrocarril?

¿Cuándo sale el tren para Guadalajara?

¿Cuánto cuesta un billete para Buenos Aires?

Quisiera un billete de ida y vuelta para La Paz.

En primera clase cuesta más que en segunda.

They like their trip to Mexico a lot.

Do you (pl.) like long trips?

Here is your passport.

I have nothing to declare.

I would like to cash this traveler's check.

I would like the change in coins.

You can change your money in this bank.

The porter says, "This way, Sir."

That suitcase is heavy.

That taxi is going very fast, isn't it?

I am taking my luggage from the airport to the hotel.

Where is the railroad station?

When does the train leave for Guadalajara?

How much does a ticket for Buenos Aires cost?

I would like a round trip ticket for La Paz.

First class costs more than second.

¿De veras?
 Dónde están los servicios?
 Están adelante.
 Están a la izquierda.
 Están a la derecha.
 Partimos otra vez en la Vía 12.

Really?
 Where are the toilets?
 They are straight ahead.
 They are to the left.
 They are to the right.
 We are departing again on
 Track 12.

Lleno, por favor.
 ¿Necesita Ud. aceite?
 Tengo un carnet de conducir
 en coche.
 Quisiera alquilar un coche.
 Sé conducir muy bien.

Fill it up, please.
 Do you need oil?
 I have a driver's license.
 I would like to rent a car.
 I know how to drive very well.

¿Qué distancia hay hasta Bogotá?
 ¿Puedo aparcar mi automóvil
 aquí?

How far is it to Bogota?
 May I park my car here?

Buscamos un puesto de gasolina o
 una estación de gasolina.

We are looking for a gas
 pump or a gas station.

nada
 nadie
 nunca
 ni

nothing
 no one
 never
 nor, neither

algo
 alguien
 siempre
 o

something
 someone
 always
 or

doscientos 200
 trescientos 300
 cuatrocientos 400
 quinientos 500
 seiscientos 600

setecientos 700
 ochocientos 800
 novecientos 900
 mil 1,000

la primavera spring
 el verano summer

el otoño fall
 el invierno winter

el día day
 la semana week
 el mes month
 el año year

EXPLANATION:

1. Gustar - to be pleasing, to like

"Les gusta" and "les gustan" mean "they like" or "you (pl.) like"

Les gusta mucho su viaje a México. Their trip to Mexico is very pleasing to them.

¿Les gustan a Uds. los viajes largos? Are long trips pleasing to you (pl.)?

2. In Spanish nouns cannot modify nouns (gasoline station - both words are nouns.) The two words are joined together with the word "de," (estación de gasolina - station of gasoline):

Quisiera cambiar este cheque de viaje.

¿Donde está la estación de ferrocarril?

3. Adjectives that describe a noun follow the noun:

Me gustan los edificios altos.

¿Les gustan a Uds. los viajes largos?

Other adjectives precede the noun:

mi pasaporte

este cheque

primera clase

muchos puertorriqueños

cada día

4. "Quisiera" is a softer way to make a request than "quiero" just as "I would like" is less demanding than "I want":

Quisiera el cambio en monedas.

5. The words for "this" and "these" are este, esta, estos, and estas.

<u>este</u> hombre	this man	<u>estos</u> hombres	these men
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<u>esta</u> mujer	this woman	<u>estas</u> mujeres	these women
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The words for "that" and "those" are ese, esa, esos, and esas.

<u>ese</u> hombre	that man	<u>esos</u> hombres	those men
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<u>esa</u> mujer	that woman	<u>esas</u> mujeres	those women
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Quisiera cambiar este cheque de viaje.

Esa maleta es pesada.

6. In order to form a negative sentence in Spanish, one must place a negative in front of the verb. More than one negative is often used in one sentence:

No comprendo.	I don't understand
No tengo nada.	I don't have anything.
El nunca viene.	He never comes.
El no viene nunca.	He never comes.
Nadie sabe cantar.	No one knows how to sing
No sabe cantar nadie.	No one knows how to sing.

7.	ver - to see	saber - to know, to know how	
veo	vemos	sé	sabemos
ve	ven	sabe	saben

8. "Querer" (to want, love), "desear" (to want, desire), "saber" (to know, to know how), "poder" (to be able, can) require the infinitive form directly after them when they are followed by a verb:

Miguel quiere ser arquitecto.

Desean comer en seguida.

Sé conducir muy bien.

¿Puedo aparcar mi coche aquí?

("Querer" and "desear" are used interchangeably with the meaning "to want." The first two examples above could have been "Miguel desea ser arquitecto." and "Quieren comer en seguida.")

"Aprender" (to learn) and "ir" (to go) require "a" before the infinitive when they are followed by a verb:

Los niños aprenden a nadar.

Va a llegar a las dos.

CULTURE:

Travel to Spanish America offers tremendous variety and has the advantage of being, in many cases, geographically close to the United States.

Almost all of the countries offer the opportunity of using the Spanish language, and have Spanish culture reflected in their architecture, religion, dance, music, and customs. Visit a small, old city and you will see that it is built around a square (plaza) with, perhaps, a

fountain or a monument, some flowers and/or greenery, and benches. The sides of the plaza may be bordered by a church, perhaps the town hall, and some stores.

There is a huge and spectacular variety of natural beauty; mountains, volcanos, waterfalls, deserts, jungle, beaches, lakes, and farmland (the pampas of Argentina) in Spanish America. Its climate is delightful because of the elevation. Mountains provide relief from the heat of the tropical regions (Mexico, Central America, and parts of South America).

For those seeking a beach resort, there is a vast choice, the islands of the Caribbean, the shores of Mexico, Central America and South America. Many countries offer an Indian flavor, particularly the Andean countries of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. Mexico and northern Central America also have a strong Indian influence.

In the Caribbean, Central America, and northern South America, the culture of the black race is evident in the music and dance.

Some countries offer archeological treasures, such as, the Mayan ruins of Mexico and Guatemala, the Aztec ruins of Mexico, and the Inca ruins of Peru, to name a few.

In some countries the Spanish spectacle of the bullfight is still enjoyed.

European culture is especially prominent in Argentina, whose population, much like ours, is made up of European immigrants (principally Italian and German). Its capital, Buenos Aires, is considered the "Paris" of the American continent.

Consult with a travel agent for the best time to visit specific countries because the climate varies a great deal. During our summer, some of the tropical areas are uncomfortably hot, but, in southern South America it is winter weather.

PRACTICE:

1. Prepare two questions to be answered in a complete sentence in the negative by your fellow students.
2. Prepare a short dialogue on each of the following:
 - a. at the airport
 - b. at the train station
 - c. at the gas station

3. Compose five Spanish sentences using different forms of "this," "these," "that," and "those."

4. Describe the weather in the different seasons. Example: En la primavera hace fresco y llueve mucho.

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

acampar to camp

además besides

agencia de viajes, la travel agency

aire acondicionado, el air conditioning

antes de before

asiento, el seat

¡Buen viaje! Have a good trip!

cámara, la camera

confirmar to confirm

costa, la coast

costar (ue) to cost

Creo que sí. I believe so.

delante de in front of

después de after

durante during

el, la turista tourist

estación, la station

guía turística, la tourist guide booklet

hacer la maleta to pack one's suitcase

hacer un viaje to take a trip

¡Hasta junio, si Dios quiere! See you in June, God willing!

hotel, el hotel

maleta, la suitcase

mapa, el map

peligroso dangerous

por ejemplo for example

reservación, la reservation

reservar to reserve

según according to

seguro, el insurance

tren, el train

viaje de negocios, el business trip

visa, la visa

LESSON 8

UN RESTAURANTE



¿Tiene Ud. hambre?
 Sí, y también tengo sed.
 Vamos a un restaurante.
 ¿Cuál prefiere Ud.?
 Me gustan los restaurantes latinos.

Hay un restaurante mexicano al lado
 de la biblioteca.
 Por favor, tráigame el menú.
 ¿Qué va Ud. a comer?

Are you hungry?
 Yes, and I am also thirsty.
 Let's go to a restaurant.
 Which one do you prefer?
 I like Latin American
 restaurants.
 There is a Mexican restaurant
 next to the library.
 Please bring me the menu.
 What are you going to eat?

la mantequilla	butter	la papa	potato
la confitura	jam	las papas fritas	fried potatoes
el huevo	egg	el arroz	rice
el jamón	ham	los frijoles	beans
el tocino	bacon	la hamburguesa	hamburger
los cornflés	cornflakes	la carne de res	beef
el pan	bread	la carne de cerdo	pork
los panecillos	rolls	el pollo	chicken
el churro	fritter	el chorizo	spicy sausage
el pan tostado	toast	el queso	cheese
el sandwich	sandwich	las legumbres	vegetables
la sopa	soup	las verduras	greens, green vegetables
la ensalada	salad	las frutas	fruit
la sal	salt	las naranjas	oranges
la pimienta	pepper	las manzanas	apples
el plato principal	the main course		

los pasteles
el flan
el helado

pastry
caramel custard
ice cream

las uvas
los plátanos
grapes
bananas

¡Buen provecho!
Pues, me gusta mucho arroz con pollo.
La paella es un plato delicioso.
No me gustan los platos muy picantes.

Good appetite!
Well, I like rice and chicken a lot.
"Paella" is a delicious dish.
I don't like highly spiced dishes.

¿Qué le gustaría beber?
el agua
el agua mineral
la leche
el café
el café negro
el té
la Coca Cola
el jugo de naran_ jas

water
mineral water
milk
coffee
black coffee
tea
Coca Cola
orange juice

What would you like to drink?
la limonada
el chocolate
el vino
el vino blanco
el vino rojo
el coctel
la cerveza

lemonade
chocolate
wine
white wine
red wine
cocktail
beer

¡Salud!
¿Qué hay de postre?
¿Está incluido el servicio?
una propina por el buen servicio

To your health!
What is there for dessert?
Is the service charge included?
a tip for the good service

un vaso
una botella
una taza

a glass
a bottle
a cup

un tenedor
un cuchillo
una cuchara
una cucharita

a fork
a knife
a spoon
a teaspoon

el desayuno
el almuerzo
la cena
la comida

breakfast
lunch
supper
meal, food

la tapa
la merienda
el bocadillo

snack of hors
d'oeuvres
afternoon snack
bite to eat, snack

More "tener" expressions:

tener vergüenza to be ashamed
tener suerte to be lucky
tener prisa to be in a hurry
tener cuidado to be careful

EXPLANATION:

1. There are two words in Spanish that express the English word "what." "Qué" is used for information or a definition and "cuál" for a selection among more than one option:

¿Qué hay de postre?	information
¿Qué es una "pampa"?	definition
¿Cuál prefiere Ud.?	selection

2. Feminine - words which begin with stressed "a" require the masculine word "el" for "the":

el agua

However, "agua" requires a feminine adjective:

el agua fría

3. To form numbers expressing hundreds, say the number of hundreds, and follow up directly with the next number:

ciento treinta y dos	132
quinientos cinco	505
ochocientos veintinueve	829
novcientos cuarenta y siete	947
setecientos cincuenta y seis	756

"Mil" is used to express the number 1,000:

Tengo mil dólares.	I have a thousand dollars.
mil novecientos ochenta y ocho	1988
mil ochocientos	1800

4. Some verbs change "e" to "ie" and "o" to "ue" in the stem of the verb. The endings are regular. No change is made to the "e" of the "we" form nor the "o" of the "we" form of the verb:

"ar" verbs

empezar - to begin		contar - to count, to tell, relate	
empiezo	empezamos	cuento	contamos
empieza	empiezan	cuenta	cuentan

Other verbs of this type are:

encontrar	to find	mostrar	to show
costar	to cost	almorzar	to have lunch
cerrar	to close	pensar	to think
recordar	to remember		

"er" verbs

	perder - to lose		volver - to return
pierdo	perdemos	vuelvo	volvemos
pierde	pierden	vuelve	vuelven

Other verbs of this type are:

entender	to understand	querer	to love, to want
poder	to be able, can		

"ir" verbs

	preferir - to prefer		dormir - to sleep
prefiero	preferimos	duermo	dormimos
prefiere	prefieren	duerme	duermen

Other verbs of this type are:

sentir	to feel	morir	to die
--------	---------	-------	--------

5.	hacer - to make, to do		decir - to say, to tell
hago	hacemos	digo	decimos
hace	hacen	dice	dicen

CULTURE:

Spanish American eating habits are a little different from those of the United States. Breakfast is usually taken early in the morning and consists of coffee and bread with butter or jelly. The meal taken in the afternoon between 1:30 and 3:30 is "la comida" or "el almuerzo," a hearty meal similar to our evening dinner, except for dessert, which is usually fruit and cheese, rather than our sweet. In some countries there is a snack, "la merienda" of perhaps a sandwich at 6 o'clock, and, at about 8:00 P.M., "la cena," supper, another full sized meal, only slightly lighter than the main meal.

Again, life is changing, women are entering the work field; traffic is too heavy to allow going home for the mid-day meal; work hours, in some countries, are eliminating the two hour lunch break; and so some Spanish Americans are adopting meals fairly similar to ours.

Different countries have their own foodstuffs depending upon agricultural output. Mexico's main staple is corn, and the tortilla (pancake made from corn meal) is eaten much as we would eat bread. In Argentina, cattle raising is one of the main industries, and barbecued beef is very popular. Rice, beans, and plantains are foods

which are plentiful and therefore inexpensive in the Caribbean islands and in a great part of Spanish America.

The food is quite spicy in Latin America.

Most Spanish Americans buy bottled water for drinking water since pure water is not the rule in their countries.

Today, to get the waiter's attention, one raises his hand and calls "señor" or "señorita" rather than the "mozo", "moza" or "camarero", "camarera" of several years ago.

In Spanish American restaurants, there is usually a service charge of 15% on the bill. However, if the restaurant is an expensive, gourmet type and the service is good, it is usual for the customer to leave a little more for an extra tip.

PRACTICE:

1. Draw up a menu for a Mexican restaurant using "pesos" for the prices.

2. Make out a grocery list.

3. Prepare two questions using the verbs which change the stem vowel to ask other students.

4. Give the following numbers in Spanish:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. 1980 | f. 1492 |
| b. 1864 | g. 728 |
| c. 630 | h. 305 |
| d. 1766 | i. 114 |
| e. 501 | j. 1227 |

5. Form groups and prepare a dialogue on food and meals to present to your class. Perhaps two or three of you are going to a restaurant. You might be inviting a friend for lunch or dinner. You may be discussing a third person and her skill or lack of skill in preparing certain dishes. Use your imagination for the situations, and use the vocabulary learned up to now. The various forms of "gustar" would be useful here.

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

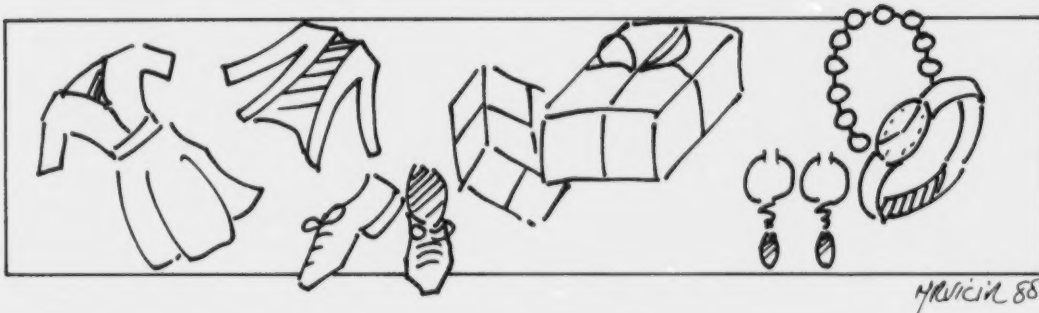
adelgazar to slim down

aguardiente, el hard liquor

ambiente, el atmosphere
 apetito, el appetite
 azúcar, el sugar
 bistec, el steak
 CABALLEROS men's room
 café, el cafe
 caloría, la calorie
 carne, la meat
 cebolla, la onion
 cocinar to cook
 crema, la cream
 DAMAS ladies' room
 dieta, la diet
 dueño, el owner
 engordar to get fat, put on weight
 estar a dieta to be on a diet
 la cuenta, por favor the bill, please
 pagar to pay
 perro caliente, el hot dog
 pescado, el fish
 picar to nibble at, pick at
 plato internacional, el foreign dish
 precio, el price
 probar (ue) to taste, to try
 rosbif, el roastbeef
 sabor, el taste, flavor
 sangría, la drink with red wine and fruit
 servicio, el service
 taberna, la bar
 tortilla, la omelet

LESSON 9

IR DE COMPRAS



Vamos al centro en autobús.
A mí me gusta más ir en el metro.
¿Está lejos la plaza?
No, podemos ir a pie en diez minutos.
Está bien.
¿Hay muchas tiendas en la plaza?

¿Qué quiere Ud. comprar?
Tengo que comprar ropa y también
quiero comprar regalos para mis a-
migos en los Estados Unidos.
Yo también debo comprar algunos
regalos.
Juan compra ropa y Ana compra
joyas.
El compra pantalones y ella compra un
anillo.
Hay una tienda de ropa en esta es-
quina.
¿En qué puedo servirle, señor?
Busco zapatos negros.
¿Qué tamaño?
Número diez.
¿Cuánto cuestan?
Doce pesos.
¡Ay, son muy caros!
De ninguna manera, son baratos.

Let's go downtown by bus.
I'd rather go by subway.
Is the square far away?
No, we can walk it in ten minutes.
Okay.
Are there many stores in the
square?
What do you want to buy?
I have to buy clothes and also I
want to buy gifts for my friends in
the United States.
I, too, should buy some gifts.

John is buying clothing and Anna is
buying jewelry.
He is buying pants and she is
buying a ring.
There is a clothing store on this
corner.
May I help you, sir?
I am looking for black shoes.
What size?
Size 10.
How much do they cost?
Twelve pesos.
Oh, they are very expensive!
Not at all, they are inexpensive.

¿Le pago al dependiente? (a la de_
pendienta)

¿O debo pagar en la caja?

Do I pay the salesman? (the
salesgirl)

Or should I pay at the cashier's?

la camisa	the shirt	la falda	the skirt
el sombrero	the hat	las medias	the stockings
los calcetines	the socks	el suéter, el	the sweater
los pantalones	the pants	pulóver	
la chaqueta	the jacket	las zapatillas	the slippers
los zapatos	the shoes	los guantes	the gloves
el abrigo	the overcoat	el pañuelo	the handkerchief
el traje de baño	the bathing suit	el maquillaje	the make-up
la ropa interior	the underwear	los anteojos	the glasses
las pantimedias	the panty hose	el traje	the suit
el sostén	the bra	el vestido	the dress
el cuadro	the picture	el libro	the book
la pintura	the painting	el bolso	the purse
la cámara	the camera	los aretes	the earrings
rojo	red	rosado	pink
anaranjado	orange	purpúreo	purple
amarillo	yellow	moreno	brown
verde	green	blanco	white
azul	blue	negro	black
violeta	violet	gris	gray

EXPLANATION:

1. "Tener que" + infinitive means "to have to" do something:
Tengo que comprar ropa.

"Deber" + infinitive means "ought to" do something and implies somewhat of a moral obligation.

Yo también debo comprar algunos regalos.

2. The subject pronouns (yo, él, ella, nosotros/as, ellos, ellas) are used:

- a. for emphasis:

Yo también debo comprar algunos regalos.

- b. to avoid confusion:

El compra pantalones para su hermano y ella compra un anillo para su madre.

3. To express a command, omit the "o" ending from the "yo" form of the verb and add "e" for the singular and "en" for the plural of verbs that end in "ar." For verbs that end in "er" and "ir," the endings are "a" and "an." The pronouns Ud. and Uds. are used with these command forms.

¡Hable Ud.!	Speak! (one person addressed)
¡Hablen Uds.!	Speak! (more than one person addressed)
¡Coma Ud.!	Eat!
¡Coman Uds.!	Eat!
¡Escriba Ud.!	Write!
¡Escriban Uds.	Write!
¡Tenga Ud. cuidado!	Be careful!
¡Vengan Uds. al mercado!	Come to the market
¡Duerma Ud.!	Go to sleep!
¡Vuelva Ud.!	Come back!

4. For the expression "let us" + a verb, use "vamos a" + infinitive:

Vamos a comprar regalos.	Let us buy gifts.
Vamos a comer.	Let us eat.

"Vamos a", when not followed by a verb may mean: let's go, we go, and we are going.

Vamos al centro.	Let's go downtown. We go downtown. We are going downtown.
------------------	--

Vamos al cine el sábado.	We go (are going) to the movies on Saturday. Let's go to the movies on Saturday.
--------------------------	--

5.	dar - to give	poner - to put
doy	damos	pongo
da	dan	ponen

CULTURE:

One is expected to bargain in a marketplace in Spanish America. Usually the price asked is about twice the value of the merchandise so one can offer about two thirds or less. Tourists are often approached by venders on the street. Bargaining is definitely called

for in this situation. However, the marked prices in a store, particularly a department store or an exclusive shop are realistic, and there should be no question of bargaining.

Spanish Americans, in general, dress up more than people in the United States do. Little girls wear frilly dresses and dressy little shoes and little boys, suits, shirts, and ties, when going visiting or to a restaurant. Teenagers now wear jeans and knitted T-shirts, but adults dress more conservatively with somewhat somber colors.

PRACTICE:

1. Ask one another, "¿Qué tiene Ud. que hacer en el centro?"
2. Ask one another the colors of clothing or objects in the classroom. Examples: ¿De qué color es el bolso de _____? (someone in the class) ¿De qué color son los pantalones de _____?
3. Play store. One person can be the shopkeeper and another the customer.
4. Practice the command form by telling your neighbor to do something. He, in turn, can show that he understands by performing the action required.

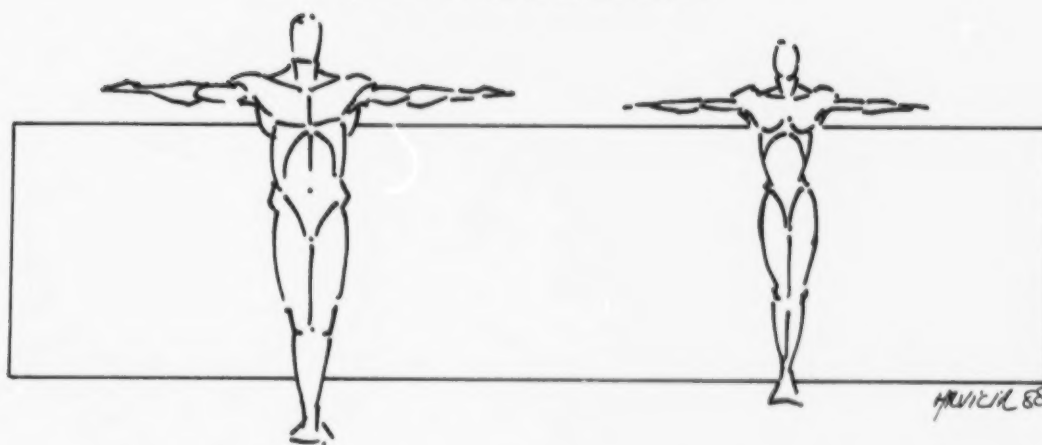
EXTRA VOCABULARY:

almacén, el	department store
anuncio, el	advertisement
bolígrafo, el	ball point pen
carnicería, la	butcher's shop
corbata, la	tie
cuero, el	leather
debajo de	under
detrás de	behind
ganga, la	bargain
gastar	to spend
hacia	toward
impermeable, el	raincoat
lápiz, el	pencil
llevar	to wear, to carry
muñeca, la	doll
necesitar	to need
oro el	gold

panadería, la bakery shop
perfumería, la perfume shop
pijamas, los pajamas
plata, la silver
poncho el, poncho, blanket used over shoulders
regatear to bargain
sobre on, over
tienda de comestibles, la grocery shop
vender to sell
venta, la sale

LESSON 10

EL CUERPO HUMANO



Estoy enfermo: me duele la cabeza.	I am sick: I have a headache.
Me siento débil.	I feel weak.
Tengo dolor de estómago.	I have a stomach ache.
Estoy embarazada.	I am pregnant.
¿A qué hora llega el médico?	What time does the doctor arrive?
Necesito píldoras o medicina.	I need pills or medicine.
Soy alérgico a la penicilina.	I am allergic to penicillin.
El médico pregunta, - ¿Dónde le duele?	The doctor asks, "Where does it hurt?"
Me duelen los dientes: ¿dónde hay un dentista?	My teeth hurt: where is there a dentist.
Puede Ud. preparar esta receta?	Can you fill out this prescription?
Tengo que ir al centro para comprar medicina.	I have to go downtown to buy medicine
En casa no hay mucha medicina.	There is not much medicine at home.
Pido aspirina en la droguería.	I ask for aspirin at the drugstore.

el pelo	hair	los dedos	fingers
los ojos	eyes	los brazos	arms
la nariz	nose	las nalgas	buttocks
la boca	mouth	las piernas	legs
las manos	hands	los pies	feet
la cara	face	el pecho	chest, bosom
la cintura	waist		

Tengo el pelo moreno.
Papá tiene la nariz larga.

I have brown hair.
Dad has a big nose.

el apéndice	appendix	la inyección	injection
el tampón	tampon	la fiebre	fever
el insomnio	insomnia	la tos	cough
los calambres	cramps	la insolación	sunstroke
la diabetes	diabetes	los vómitos	vomiting
el aborto	abortion, miscarriage		
la diarrea	diarrhea	el resfriado	cold
el esparadrapo	adhesive tape	el yodo	iodine
la goma	condom	las toallas higié-	sanitary pads
el termómetro	thermometer	nicas	

Sírvase cortarme el pelo	Please give me a haircut.
hacerme la manicura.	give me a manicure.
afeitarme.	give me a shave.
lavarme el pelo.	give me a shampoo.
lavarme y marcarme el pelo.	wash and set my hair.
teñirme del mismo color.	tint my hair the same color.

¿Dónde hay una lavandería?	Where is there a laundry?
¿Dónde hay un teléfono?	Where is there a telephone?
Quiero llamar por teléfono a mi	I want to call my wife (my
esposa (mi esposo, mi novio, mi novia).	husband, my boyfriend, my
	girlfriend).
Sírvase marcar el número por mí.	Please dial for me.
Soy extranjero.	I am a foreigner.
¿Cuánto cuesta alquilar un coche para	How much does it cost to rent a
una semana?	car for a week?
Hola, diga, aló, bueno	Hello (answers to a telephone call)
Quisiera un rollo en color para esta	I'd like a color film for this
cámara.	camera.

EXPLANATION:

1. In Spanish, the possessive (mi, su, nuestro/a) is seldom used with parts of the body. The word for "the" is used:

Me duele la cabeza.

Tengo el pelo moreno.

2. The word "en" is used for "at" when there is no motion in the sentence.
"A" is used with a verb expressing motion:

En casa no hay mucha medicina.

Pido aspirina en la droguería.

Tengo que ir al centro para pedir medicina.

3. "Preguntar" means "to ask" in the sense of asking a question:

El médico pregunta, -¿Dónde le duele?

"Pedir" means "to ask" in the sense of asking for something.

Pido aspirina en la droguería.

4. salir - to leave

salgo

salimos

sale

salen

5. Some verbs change "e" to "i" in the stem of the verb. The verb endings are regular. No change is made to the "e" in the "we" form.

servir - to serve

sirvo

servimos

sirve

sirven

Other verbs of this type are:

pedir

to ask for

reír

to laugh

seguir

to follow

vestir

to dress

CULTURE:

Spanish speaking people use their bodies a great deal when they speak. Not only do they use their mouths and facial muscles to pronounce their words more than English speaking people do, but they also move their eyes, hands, their whole stance to emphasize their words. They tend to move their heads quite close to that of the person being spoken to if they are feeling very intense about something. The following are just a few of the gestures used:

1. Fold your hand and stroke your cheek with the fingers of the folded hand.

This movement shows that someone is "polishing the apple," or trying to make a good impression on someone in a superior position.

2. Open your hands and hold them with palms facing you, lift your shoulders, and look at your hands. Means "Of course", "That's obvious".

3. Criss-cross your hands in front of you. "That's it." "That's all there is to it."

4. Hold your index fingers stiff across each other at right angles. "I'll pay you half the price."

5. Put the palm of your hand opposite your face and wiggle your fingers. This gesture means either "hello" or "good-bye."
6. Bunch up your fingers and move them toward your mouth. This demonstrates eating.
7. Place the palm of your left hand over the back of your right hand near the right ear. This indicates sleeping.

PRACTICE:

1. Ask two questions of your classmates about the body. Examples: ¿Dónde está la nariz? ¿Cuántos ojos tiene Ud.?
2. One student is the doctor, another the patient. Prepare a dialogue for this situation.
3. A student asks another to do something for him. The student addressed shows by motions that he understands the request. Examples: Sírvaseme dar medicina. Sírvaseme afeitarme.
4. Write two sentences in which you change the "e" to "i" in the stem of the verb. Examples: El camarero nos sirve sopa. Le pedimos ensalada.

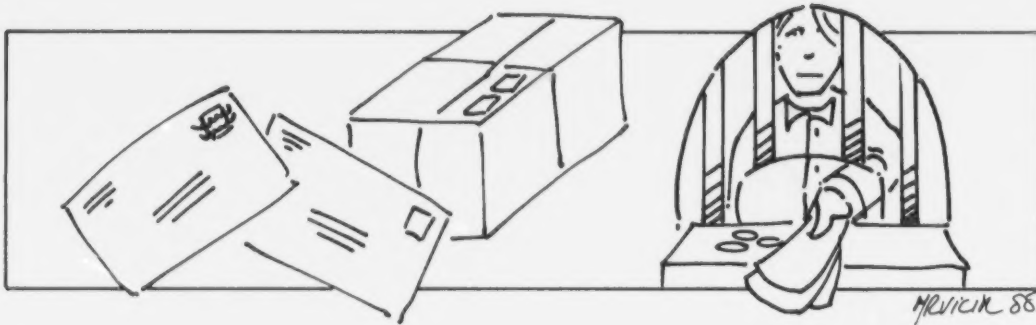
EXTRA VOCABULARY:

accidente, el accident
 ¡Ay de mí! Oh, my!
 caminar to walk
 cepillo de dientes, el tooth brush
 collar, el necklace
 corazón, el heart
 ¡Cuidado! Watch out!
 desgraciadamente unfortunately
 ejercicio, el exercise
 emergencia, la emergency
 enfermedad, la illness, sickness
 estimar to estimate, gauge

herida, la wound, injury
hospital, el hospital
jabón, el soap
la rodilla knee
Lo siento. I'm sorry.
músculo, el muscle
papel higiénico, el toilet paper
pasta dentrífica, la tooth paste
perder peso to lose weight
pulsera, la bracelet
¡Qué lástima! What a shame!
¡Qué pena! What a pity! How sad!
reloj (de pulsera), el wrist watch
respirar to breathe
riesgo, el risk
salud, la health
salvar to save (a life)
sangre, la blood
sano healthy
ser humano, el human being
siesta, la nap
síntoma, el symptom
¡Socorro! Help!
sufrir to suffer
¡Uf! Phew! Ugh!
vida, la life

LESSON 11

EL CORREO Y EL BANCO



¡Oye, Jesús! ¿Adónde vas?
Voy a la casa de correos para
comprar sellos.
¿Tienes que comprar una tarjeta
también?
Aquí tienes un paquete postal.
Quiero escribir una carta a mi
novia.
Voy a comprar papel y sobres.

Después vas a echar tu carta al
buzón, ¿verdad?
¡Por supuesto!
Tal vez.
¿Cuánto es el franqueo de una
carta para Colombia?
No debes mandar dinero sino un
giro postal o un cheque.
El cartero viene todos los días.
Si usas el correo aéreo, tu carta
va a llegar más temprano.
Siempre mandamos nuestras
cartas por avión.

Hey, Jesus, where are you going?
I am going to the post office to buy
some stamps.
Do you have to buy a post card,
too?
Here is a parcel post package.
I want to write a letter to my
girlfriend.
I am going to buy some paper and
envelopes.
Later you are going to mail your
letter, aren't you?
Of course!
perhaps.
How much is the postage of a letter
to Colombia?
You should not send money but
rather a postal order or a check.
The mailman comes every day.
If you use air mail, your letter will
arrive sooner.
We always send our letters air
mail.

¡Gracias a Dios! Acabo de recibir un cheque de los Estados Unidos.

Thank Heaven! I have just received a check from the United States.

¿Vas a cambiar el cheque en el banco?

Are you going to cash the check in the bank?

Es necesario firmar el cheque en el dorso.

It is necessary to sign the check on the back.

Señor, ¿cómo quiere Ud. el dinero, en billetes de banco o monedas?

Sir, how do you want the money, in bills or in coins?

¿Cuál es el tipo de cambio hoy? Hoy el dólar vale once pesos.

What is the exchange rate today? Today the dollar is worth eleven pesos.

Country

Money

Argentina

peso

Bolivia

peso

Canadá

dólar

Chile

peso

Colombia

peso

Costa Rica

colón

Cuba

peso

Ecuador

sucre

El Salvador

colón

España

peseta

Estados Unidos

dólar

Guatemala

quetzal

Honduras

lempira

México

peso

Nicaragua

córdoba

Panamá

dólar

Paraguay

guaraní

Perú

sol

Puerto Rico

dólar

República Dominicana

peso

Uruguay

peso nuevo

Venezuela

Bolívar

EXPLANATION:

1. There is a future tense in Spanish just as there is in English, "hablaré", "I shall speak", etc. but it is simpler to use the verb "ir" + "a" + infinitive to express time in the future:

¿Vas a cambiar el cheque en el banco?
Después vas a echar tu carta al buzón, ¿verdad?

As in English, the present tense is often used to express future time:

¿Vas al cine mañana?	Are you going to the movies tomorrow?
¿Cenas en casa el domingo?	Are you dining at home on Sunday?

2. The word "¿verdad?" at the end of a statement turns the statement into a question and can be translated as "isn't it," "aren't you," "doesn't he," "right?"

Después vas a echar tu carta al buzón, ¿verdad?	Later you're going to mail your letter, aren't you?
Esta lección es muy fácil, ¿verdad?	This lesson is very easy, isn't it?
Juan escribe muchas cartas, ¿verdad?	John writes a lot of letters, doesn't he?

3. Up to now, we have used the formal forms of "you" ("usted" and "ustedes"). The form used among relatives and friends is the familiar "you," "tú" in the singular. The plural is the same form as the formal "you," "ustedes." Add "s" to the "usted" form of the verb to form the singular verb form which is used with "tú." As with the other subject pronouns, except "usted" and "ustedes," "tú" is only used for emphasis. The "s" ending of the verb is enough to show that the familiar "tú" is being used.

¿Adónde vas?
¿Tienes que comprar una tarjeta postal también?

To express a familiar command, we use the verb form which we have been using with "el," "ella," and "usted":

¡Habla!	Speak!
¡Come!	Eat!
¡Escribe!	Write!
¡Duerme!	Go to sleep!
¡Vuelve!	Come back!

See Lesson 9 for formal commands.

4. There are two words in Spanish that express the English word "where," "dónde" and "adónde."

"Dónde" asks where someone or something is:

¿Dónde están los hijos?

¿Dónde vive Ud.?

"Adónde" asks where someone or something is going:

¿Adónde van las niñas?

¡Oye, Jesús! Adónde vas?

5. There is a choice of using or not using the word "the" with certain countries (los Estados Unidos, el Canadá, la Argentina, el Ecuador, el Perú, el Paraguay, el Uruguay). The "El" in El Salvador is a part of the country's name and is always used.

CULTURE:

If you have not exchanged American money for that of the Hispanic country which you are visiting, you can do so at a bank in the airport of your country of destination. If you want to tip before exchanging money, use American currency. The hotel in which you stay will also exchange your money. The best rates are offered at a local bank in the city in which you are staying. Since not all banks exchange money, ask the concierge at your hotel for directions to a bank that does. Carry your passport for identification.

PRACTICE:

1. Ask your fellow students one question having to do with the post office and one, the bank.
2. One person plays the part of a postal clerk (empleado del correo) and another the customer (el cliente). The customer asks three questions of the clerk and the clerk answers.
3. One person plays the part of the bank teller (cajero) and another the customer. The customer asks three questions of the teller and the teller responds.
4. Using the familiar command form, tell someone to perform some action. The student answers the command in pantomime to show that he understands. Examples: ¡Compra un abrigo! ¡Escribe una carta!

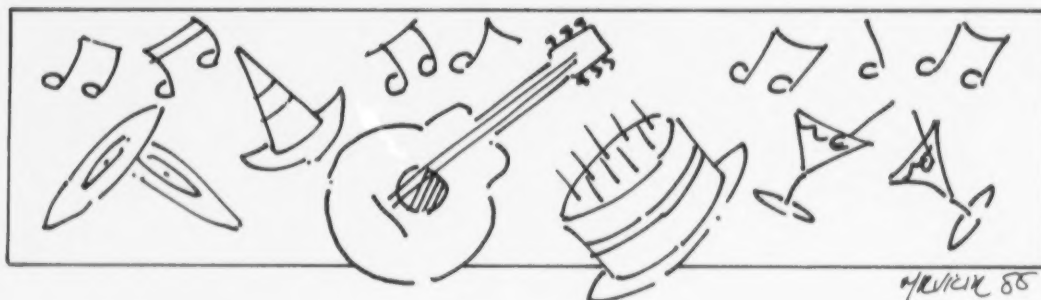
5. Form into groups and prepare conversations involving friends who are on a "tú" basis. Subject matter should combine expressions learned in this lesson and those learned in Lesson 7, "Un viaje."

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

a propósito by the way
abrir una cuenta to open an account
ahorrar to save (money)
asegurar to assure
calculadora, la calculator
castigo, el punishment
cheque personal, el personal check
chequera, la checkbook
cobrar un cheque to cash a check
correcto correct
cortés polite
Depende. It depends.
depositar to deposit
devolver (ue) to return (give back)
dirección, la address
distrito postal, el "Zip" code
Eso es todo. That's all.
ingresos, los income
interés, el interest
llenar to fill out
ocupado busy
pedir (i) prestado to borrow
perder (ie) to lose
por ciento percent
préstamo, el loan
prestar to lend
problema, el problem
retirar withdraw
robar to rob
robo, el theft
suma, la amount
tarjeta de crédito, la credit card
testigo, el witness
traducir to translate

LESSON 12

FIESTAS



Feliz día de santo
Felicitaciones
Feliz cumpleaños
Feliz Navidad
Feliz aniversario

Happy Saint's day
Congratulations
Happy birthday
Merry Christmas
Happy anniversary

Vamos a hacer una fiesta.
Invitan a sus mejores amigos.
¿Quién trae el champaña?
Pablo, compra cerveza, por favor.
Toman vino rojo y vino blanco.

Let's have a party.
They invite their best friends.
Who is bringing the champagne?
Paul, please buy beer.
They are having red wine and white wine.

Vamos al supermercado a mediodía.
Debemos tener música.
¿Quién sabe tocar el piano?
Juan, toca la guitarra para nosotros.
Raúl tiene muchos discos y cintas.

We are going to the supermarket at noon.
We should have music.
Who knows how to play the piano?
John, play the guitar for us.

Este conjunto sabe muy bien tocar el roc.
¡Vamos a bailar!
Vamos a servir palomitas, papas fritas, y sandwiches.

Ralph has many records and tapes.

This group knows how to play rock very well.
Let's dance.
We are going to serve popcorn, potato chips, and sandwiches.

A medianoche nos despedimos de nuestros amigos.	At midnight we say good-bye to our friends.
La corrida de toros empieza a las cuatro.	The bullfight begins at four o'clock.
Me levanto temprano porque no quiero llegar tarde.	I get up early because I do not want to arrive late.
Nos lavamos la cara y nos peinamos.	We wash our faces and comb our hair.
Entonces salimos.	Then we leave.
La gente grita, - ¡Olé! - en la corrida.	People shout, "Bravo!" at the bullfight.
Van a casa en autobús, en el metro, o en coche.	They go home by bus, subway, or car.

acostarse (ue)	to go to bed
bañarse	to take a bath
divertirse (ie)	to have a good time
enojarse	to get angry
lavarse	to wash up
levantarse	to get up
llamarse	to be named
peinarse	to comb one's hair
quedarse	to stay, remain
sentarse (ie)	to sit down

EXPLANATION:

1. The words "tocar" and "jugar" are both translated by "to play" in English. "Tocar" means "to play" a musical instrument:

¿Quién sabe tocar el piano?
Juan, toca la guitarra para nosotros.

"Jugar a" means "to play" a game or sport:

Nos gusta jugar al béisbol.
Jugamos al bridge-contrato.

2. Unlike English, some Spanish verbs require a short pronoun before the conjugated form. The infinitive of these verbs has "se" attached to it (levantarse, peinarse)

Me levanto temprano.
Nos peinamos.

A chart for the conjugation of "lavarse", "to wash up" is as follows:

(yo) me lavo	(nosotros) nos lavamos
(tú) te lavas	
(él) se lava	(ellos) se lavan
(ella) se lava	(ellas) se lavan
Ud. se lava	Uds. se lavan

3. "Nos lavamos la cara." is expressed in English as "We wash our faces." We use the singular form "la cara" because each one of us has only one face. If the sentence were, "We wash our hands.", the Spanish translation would be "Nos lavamos las manos." "Las manos" is plural because we have two hands.

4. Some verbs require the word "de" before an infinitive:

Acabo de recibir un cheque de los Estados Unidos.

As verbs are presented, learn what, if any, prepositions are required before a following infinitive.

CULTURE:

Spanish and Spanish American people love to have a party or a celebration. Most of their fiestas are to celebrate a Catholic holy day, such as Christmas, Easter, or a saint's day. A party can last one day or several days. It usually begins with a tribute to the Catholic person or occasion and may include Mass and perhaps a procession in which a statue is carried on a pedestal on the shoulders of several men. There is plenty of food and drink, music, dancing, and fireworks.

During the summer months in those countries where bullfighting is popular, the fiesta ends with a bullfight. The fans (aficionados) are as deeply involved and as vocal as are our hockey fans. There are three bullfights on a given afternoon, and each bullfight is divided into thirds. During the first third (tercio), the picador, on horseback, drives a hooked lance between the shoulders of the bull. Three banderilleros each drive two colorful, sharply pointed sticks (banderillas) into the bull's neck during the second tercio. And in the third tercio, the true hero of the event, the matador, kills the bull with his sword after first having shown his courage and skilled capework. Most Americans regard bullfighting as cruel and unfair to

the animal. The aficionados, however, regard it as an art in which the bullfighter shows his bravery in the face of death.

In remote Indian areas of Spanish America, the fiestas reflect a mixture of Catholicism and the paganism which predates the coming of the Spaniard with his religion. In Caribbean areas the music and dance have an African flavor, which was introduced by the many blacks used as slaves on the sugar cane plantations during the last century.

Spanish speaking people celebrate the date of the birth of the saint for whom they are named, as well as their own birthday.

PRACTICE:

1. Use five of the verbs listed at the end of the vocabulary section in a sentence.
2. Prepare two questions about a party or celebration to ask of your fellow students.
3. Greet a person with one of the expressions presented at the beginning of the vocabulary and follow your greeting with a question or statement.
4. In groups of two or three, prepare a conversation on planning a party, using dates, location, perhaps some vocabulary from Lesson 9, and the vocabulary of this lesson.

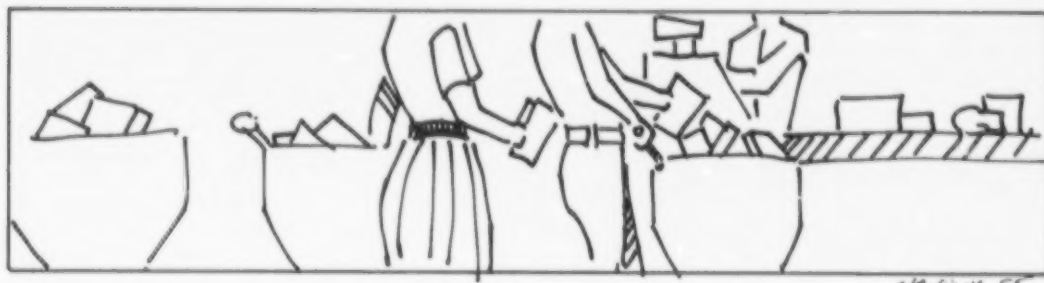
EXTRA VOCABULARY:

baile, el dance
boda, la wedding
conversar to converse
copa de champaña, la glass of champagne
desfile, el parade
día de fiesta, el holiday
disfraz, el costume
divertido entertaining
excelente excellent
fuegos artificiales, los fireworks
gritar to shout

interesante interesting
invitación, la invitation
lujoso luxurious
máscara, la mask
orquesta, la orchestra
piñata, la colorful suspended cantainer made of papier mache
reunión, la reunion
ron, el rum
ruido, el noise
sin duda no doubt, doubtless
sin embargo nevertheless
sorprendido surprised
típico typical
torta, la cake

LESSON 13

EL SUPERMERCADO Y EL MERCADO AL AIRE LIBRE



Tenemos tanto dinero como Uds.
Y, por eso, vamos a comprar tantos
comestibles como Uds.

¿Dónde hay un supermercado?

Juan compra más carne que legum-
bres.

Su amigo compra menos té que café.

¿En qué puedo servirle?

Quisiera una lata de guisantes.

¿Algo más, señora?

¿Cómo es el pescado hoy?

Está muy fresco, aun más fresco que
ayer.

Y las verduras?

Son tan frescas como las legumbres.

Ambas son recién cogidas del
huerto.

La torta es más deliciosa que el
bizcocho.

¿Cuestan más las nueces que las
frutas?

Sí, y, por eso, compramos menos
nueces que frutas.

We have as much money as you.

And, therefore, we are going to buy
as many groceries as you.

Where is there a supermarket?

John buys more meat than vege-
tables.

His friend buys less tea than coffee.

May I help you?

I would like a can of peas.

Anything else, Madame?

What is the fish like today?

It is very fresh, even fresher than
yesterday.

And the greens?

They are as fresh as the vegetables.

Both are freshly picked from the
garden.

The cake is more delicious than the
cookie.

Do nuts cost more than fruit?

Yes, and therefore, we buy fewer
nuts than fruit.

¿Ha pagado la cuenta la Sra. Alvarez?	Has Mrs. Alvarez paid the bill?
No he acompañado a nadie al super_	I haven't gone to the supermarket
mercado.	with anyone.
Bueno, pero, ¿quién ha visto a Rafael	Okay, but who has seen Rafael in
en el supermercado?	the supermarket?
¿Quién sabe?	Who knows.

Aquí se puede comprar un poco de todo.	Here one can buy a little of everything.
Sí, hay comida, ropa, batería de cocina, platos, cuadros, libros, juguetes, joyas, y muchas otras cosas.	Yes, there is food, clothing, kitchen utensils, dishes, pictures, books, toys, jewelry, and many other things.
En el mercado se regatea para rebajar el precio.	In the market one bargains to lower the price.
¡Qué lástima! No se puede probar la ropa porque estamos al aire libre.	What a pity! One cannot try on the the clothing because we are outdoors.
¿Cuánto dinero tienes en el bolso (el bolsillo, la cartera)?	How much money do you have in your handbag (pocket, wallet)?
Cien pesos, nada más.	Only one hundred pesos.
Está bien, por lo menos, podemos comprar un paraguas.	Okay, at least we can buy an umbrella.
Oye, mira, por allá hay un letrero que dice, - Aquí se habla inglés.	Hey, look, there is a sign over there which says, "English is spoken here."
¡Estupendo!	Great!

EXPLANATION:

1. In Spanish, comparisons of equality (as much, as many noun as) are expressed with "tanto/a/os/as noun como":

Tenemos tanto dinero como Uds.

Vamos a comprar tantos comestibles como Uds.

"As descriptive word as" is "tan descriptive word como":

Son tan frescas como las legumbres.

"Frescas" is feminine plural to go with the word "verduras." The adjective, or descriptive word, must always agree with the word it describes.

2. Comparisons of inequality (more, less noun than) are translated into "más, menos noun que":

Juan compra más carne que legumbres.

Su amigo compra menos té que café.

"More, less adjective than" is "más, menos adjective que":

La torta es más deliciosa que el bizcocho.

3. Words that end in "z" change "z" to "c" for the plural"

nuez nueces

vez veces

4. There are many past tenses in Spanish but, in this course, we will "get along" with the equivalent of "have, has accompanied, paid, seen" etc. Just as the English form is expressed by a form of "have" and a past participle (formed by the verb plus "ed" in regular English verbs), the Spanish form is expressed by a form of "haber" plus a past participle (formed by adding "ado" or "ido" to the stem of the verb in regular Spanish verbs). Regular verbs in Spanish add "ado" to the stems of verbs that end in "ar" and "ido" to the stems of verbs that end in "er" and "ir":

hablar	hablado	spoken
pagar	pagado	paid
comer	comido	eaten
aprender	aprendido	learned
vivir	vivido	lived
recibir	recibido	received

The following shows the conjugation of the past tense that we will be using:

he hablado	I have spoken
has hablado (familiar)	you have spoken
ha hablado	he, she has spoken
Ud. ha hablado (formal)	you have spoken

hemos hablado	we have spoken
han hablado	they have spoken
Uds. han hablado (formal plural)	you have spoken

Like English, Spanish has some irregular past participles:

abrir	abierto	opened
decir	dicho	said
escribir	escrito	written
hacer	hecho	done, made
morir	muerto	died
poner	puesto	put
ver	visto	seen
volver	vuelto	returned

5. To translate the indefinite subject "one" into Spanish, use "se" plus the form of the verb that corresponds to the "el," "ella," "Ud." form:

Aquí se puede comprar un poco de todo.

The English translation for this form is "one can buy," "you can buy", or "people can buy" a little of everything

6. The form "ciento" (100) is used in counting but if "100" is followed by a noun or a number higher than 100, "ciento" is shortened to "cien":

Cien pesos, nada más.

Cien mil - 100,000

7. At the end of a line of print or writing, where we use a hyphen in the center of the text to divide a word, in Spanish there is a short line placed at the bottom of the text:

super_	super-
mercado	market

legum_	vege-
bres	tables

As in English, the words are divided only in syllables.

CULTURE:

Millions of Spanish speaking people live throughout the United States. Mexicans have lived in what is now our Southwest for centuries because the area of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and Colorado was all a part of Mexico until the middle of the nineteenth century. Mexican migrant workers continue to find their way over the Rio Grande River, the northern boundary of Mexico, to find work picking crops in the United States.

Puerto Ricans have been migrating to the United States since the early 1920's. Their small island cannot support its growing

population, and they come principally to New York City in search of work.

In 1959, when Fidel Castro seized leadership of Cuba, thousands of wealthy Cubans fled to Florida. Later, Castro allowed more Cubans to leave the island and there was a vast migration of poor Cubans to Florida. Today, the population of Miami is almost half Hispanic, largely Cuban.

Hispanics have settled in different parts of the United States, but the Southwest, New York City, and Florida have the largest Spanish speaking populations. Although they have had to accustom themselves to our way of life, many have clung to their Latin customs and traditions. In order to interact with this large part of our population, it is helpful and wise to learn their language, temperament, and customs. The people are warm and demonstrative, they love music and dancing, they are exuberant and talkative, and they do not live by the clock. On the other hand, they are formal and conservative in the matter of courtesy and manners and generous in their hospitality.

Some have entered the professions, and others the world of sports and entertainment, but many are stuck in the hard and low paying jobs of picking crops, washing dishes in restaurants, and performing menial jobs in hotels and hospitals.

Like most foreigners, Spanish speaking people sparkle when they are spoken to in their native tongue. They are complimented, and they feel more comfortable and more cooperative, even if the Spanish is far from fluent.

So keep up your good work of studying the Spanish language and culture.

PRACTICE:

1. Compose a sentence using a comparison of equality and one using a comparison of inequality. Examples: Pedro y Carmen son tan simpáticos como Juan y Sara. El coche rojo es más pequeño que el coche negro.

2. Ask two questions of your fellow students using the past tense learned in this lesson. Examples: ¿Has escrito muchas cartas? ¿Quién ha visto a Manuel?

3. Compose two sentences using the indefinite subject "one". Examples: Se paga en la caja. En Puerto Rico se habla español.

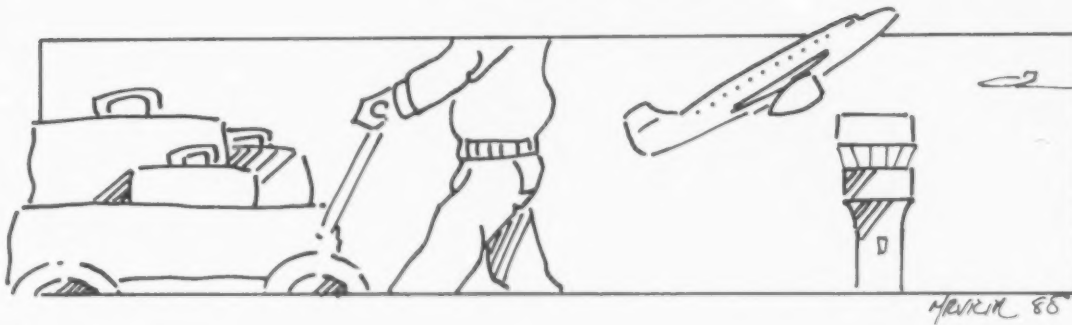
4. In groups of two or three, compose a conversation which occurs in a supermarket or an outdoor market. Try to provide variety by bringing in vocabulary learned in former lessons.

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

anoche last night
ayer yesterday
ayudar to help
balanza, la scale
buscar to look for
calidad, la quality
centavo, el cent
de nuevo, otra vez again
dulce sweet
hacer cola to stand in line
largo long
lata, la can
libra, la pound
limpio clean
lleno full
mostrador, el counter
necesario necessary
paquete, el package
pesado heavy
por aquí around here
precio, el price
sucio dirty
todo el mundo, todos everybody
útil useful
varios several

LESSON 14

EL AEROPUERTO



Juan y su esposa están en el aeropuerto.

Los dos quieren ir al extranjero. María tiene miedo de ir en avión. Pero no hay más remedio: para ir a la Argentina, hay que ir en avión.

Compran los boletos.

Son muy caros porque la Argentina está muy lejos de los Estados Unidos.

¡Ya lo creo!

Juan y María saben hablar español pero no conocen a ningún argentino.

No conocen tampoco el país.

Juan va a manejar un carro en Buenos Aires.

El número de vuelo es Pan American 342. (trescientos cuarenta y dos)

El avión sale de Nueva York a las diez de la mañana.

Tienen mucho equipaje porque van a quedarse allá un mes.

John and his wife are at the airport.

Both of them want to go abroad.

Mary is afraid of flying.

But there's nothing anyone can do about it: in order to go to Argentina one must fly.

They buy the tickets.

They are very expensive because Argentina is very far away from the United States.

I should say so!

John and Mary know how to speak Spanish but they do not know any Argentinian.

They are not acquainted with the country either.

John is going to drive a car in Buenos Aires.

The flight number is Pan American 342.

The plane leaves New York at 10:00 A.M.

They have a lot of luggage because they are going to stay there for a month.

Su equipaje no pesa demasiado.
Está prohibido fumar en esta parte
del avión.

Creo que sí.

La azafata les sirve el almuerzo.

¡Ay, Dios mío! , Juan. Tengo miedo
y estoy enferma.

Pues, querida, ¿por qué no cierras
los ojos y tratas de dormir un poco?
¿Dormir? ¡Ojalá!

Al llegar al aeropuerto en Buenos
Aires, tienen que ir a la aduana.

Muestran los pasaportes y entonces
contestan a algunas preguntas.

Por favor, su nombre.

su nacionalidad

su estado matrimonial

casado, soltero, divorciado

su puerto de salida

su puerto de entrada

Le dan una propina al mozo.

Pepe me da un libro.

Antonio nos muestra el taxi.

Le entrego un plano de la ciudad.

Siempre te digo la verdad.

Their luggage doesn't weigh too much.
Smoking is prohibited in this part
of the plane.

I think so.

The stewardess serves them lunch.

Oh, goodness gracious, John. I am
afraid and I am sick.

Well, darling, why don't you close
your eyes and try to sleep a little?
Sleep? If only I could!

Upon arriving at the airport in
Buenos Aires, they have to go through
customs.

They show their passports and then
answer some questions.

Your name, please.

your nationality

your marital status

married, single, divorced

your port of exit

your port of entry

They give a tip to the porter.

Joe gives me a book.

Anthony shows us the taxi.

I hand him (her, you) a map of the
city.

I always tell you the truth.

EXPLANATION:

1. There are two ways to translate "to know" into Spanish:

"Conocer" means to know a person, place or thing in the sense of being
acquainted with them. It also means to make the acquaintance of some one
The "yo" form is "conozco" and the rest of the verb is regular.

Conocemos a nuestros vecinos.

Conozco a Nueva York.

Mario conoce esa catedral.

Quisiera conocer a tu hermana.

We know our neighbors.

I know New York.

Mario knows that cathedral.

I would like to meet your sister.

"Saber" means to know how to do something or to know a fact.

Juan sabe manejar.

John knows how to drive.

Yo sé que Uds. están de vacaciones.

I know that you are on vacation.

2. Spanish uses "al" followed by the infinitive to express "upon" doing something:

Al llegar al aeropuerto en Buenos Aires, ...

3. The words "me" - to me, "te" - to you (familiar), "le" - to him, to her, to you (formal), "nos" - to us, and "les" - to them, to you (plural) are usually placed before the conjugated form of the verb. The word "to" is not always expressed in English.

La azafata les sirve el almuerzo.

Te digo la verdad.

"Le" and "les" are used even if the person is mentioned:

Le dan una propina al mozo.

In English "to the porter" suffices but, in Spanish, "le" is used in addition to "al mozo."

CULTURE:

Major cities of Spanish America can be reached by airplane. If one chooses to travel on a foreign line, the trip will start on the airplane since the personnel will be mostly bilingual, Spanish and English, and the food served on board indigenous to the country of the airplane's origin. Upon landing, you can take a taxi to your hotel, or less expensively, a bus. Or you can rent a car.

Public transportation within the large cities is usually inexpensive and widely used since owning a car is not the norm in most Spanish American countries. Buses are the most common means of transportation and, in many capitals, there are subways. Taxis may be more expensive during the evening hours than during the day. If the taxi does not have a meter, ask the fare before you get into the taxi.

If you decide to take a day trip into the countryside, take a train. They are not always modern nor always on time, but riding the trains may be easier for you than driving a rented car. Your hotel may provide tours for groups within the city or in the outlying area. If you decide to visit an ancient ruin or one of nature's hidden wonders, you may find yourself on a horse or mule for the last part of the trip.

Be sure to drink bottled water, cooked vegetables, and fruit that you can peel or you may find yourself fighting diarrhea.

PRACTICE:

1. Prepare a sentence using "saber" and one using "conocer".
Examples: En esta clase todos saben hablar inglés y español. Nunca he conocido a tu novio.
2. Compose two sentences to ask of your fellow students which require a response of "to me, you, him, etc. Examples: ¿A quién le das una propina? Le doy una propina al mozo. ¿Me entrega Ud. una cuenta? Sí, le entrego una cuenta.
3. Describe a trip to some Spanish American destination. Use your large Spanish vocabulary!
4. In groups of two, prepare a conversation in which one is the questioner and the other answers. Perhaps one is the customs agent and the other the passenger or one might be the tourist and the other the stewardess. Again, use your imagination.

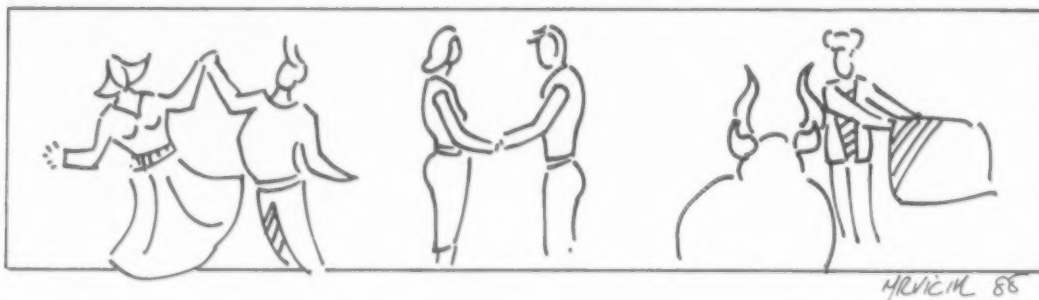
EXTRA VOCABULARY:

a bordo de on board
abrochar el cinturón to fasten the seatbelt
aeromozo, el steward
agencia de viajes, la travel agency
bebida gratuita, la free drink
boleto de primera clase, el first class ticket
boleto de turista, el tourist class
¡Cálmate! Calm down!
capitán, el captain
contra against
durar to last
entre between
esperar to wait
fumar to smoke
internacional international
línea aérea, la airline
llegada, la arrival
maleta, la suitcase
molestar to annoy
motor, el motor

pasajero, el passenger
piloto, el pilot
pista, la runway
rápido rapid, rapidly
sala de espera, la waiting room
salida, la departure
subir to board
volar (ue) to fly

LESSON 15

LAS DIVERSIONES



Pedro ha invitado a Elena a salir con él.

¿Quieres salir conmigo, Elena?

Encantada, ella contesta.

¿Adónde quieres ir?

Pues, como sabes, me gusta mucho bailar.

A mí me gusta mucho el teatro y a ti te gusta bailar.

Podemos ir al teatro primero y entonces a un club o a una discoteca, ¿está bien?

Sí, mi amor, siempre me divierto cuando salgo contigo.

Pedro y Elena están enamorados y piensan casarse en junio.

Bueno, te veo a las siete en punto. Hasta luego, Pedro.

José le ha pedido a Susana a pasar la tarde con él.

Hola, Susana, ¿qué hace Ud. hoy?

No estoy segura. Puesto que no tengo cita, voy a mirar la televisión. Se puede mirar la tele en cualquier

Peter has invited Helen to go out with him.

Would you like to go out with me, Helen?

I'd be delighted, she answers.

Where do you want to go?

Well, as you know, I like to dance a lot.

I like the theater a lot and you like to dance.

We can go to the theater first and then to a club or a disco, is that okay?

Yes, sweetheart, I always have a good time when I go out with you.

Peter and Helen are in love and they plan to be married in June.

All right, I'll see you at seven sharp. See you later, Peter.

Joseph has asked Susan to spend the afternoon with him.

Hello, Susan, what are you doing today?

I'm not sure. Since I don't have a date, I'm going to watch television. One can watch T.V. any day.

día.

Hoy hace buen tiempo.

¿Quiere Ud. jugar al tenis o al golf?

Lo siento. No juego ni al tenis ni al golf.

Le gustaría ir a un juego de béisbol o a una corrida de toros?

No me gusta la corrida porque es tan cruel, pero un juego de béisbol sí que me gusta.

Dos novios miran la televisión.

¿Quién ha puesto la tele?

Mi hermanito.

¡Tu hermanito! ¿A él le gustan las telenovelas?

¡Cállate! Ese rubio guapo abraza a su novia. Se besan.

A propósito, Bárbara, ¿dónde está la cerveza?

Como de costumbre, en la nevera.

¿Puedo cambiar el canal? Quiero oír las noticias.

En diez minutos, no más.

¿Puedo tomar otra cerveza?

Claro.

Más tarde.

¡Caramba, Tomás! Estás borracho.

It's a nice day today.

Would you like to play tennis or golf?

I'm sorry. I don't play tennis nor golf.

Would you like to go to a baseball game or a bullfight.

I don't like the bullfight because it is so cruel, but I do like a baseball game.

Two sweethearts are watching television.

Who put the T.V. on?

My kid brother.

Your little brother! Does he like soaps?

Be quiet! That handsome blond is hugging his girlfriend. They're kissing.

By the way, Barbara, where is the beer?

As usual, in the refrigerator.

May I change the channel? I want to hear the news.

In just ten minutes.

May I have another beer?

Of course.

Later.

Gosh, Thomas, you're drunk!

EXPLANATION:

1. "Mí, ti, él, ella, usted, nosotros, ellos, ellas, ustedes" are used after a preposition (a, de, con, en, para, sobre, etc.):

Pedro le ha invitado a Elena a salir con él.

A mí me gusta mucho el teatro.

"Conmigo" - with me, and "contigo" - with you (familiar) are exceptions:

¿Quieres salir conmigo, Elena?

Siempre me divierto cuando salgo contigo.

2. "A" used with the above pronouns is redundant and gives more importance to the pronoun:

¿Tu hermanito? ¿A él le gustan las telenovelas?
A mí me gusta mucho el teatro y a ti te gusta bailar.

3. "Ito, ita" when added to a noun mean "little";

el hermanito the little brother

They may also denote affection:

Te quiero, abuelita. I love you, Grandma.

4. The expression "sí que" placed before the verb is translated into English by "I do" or "I really do":

Sí que me gusta un juego de béisbol.

5. Certain words which use the word "a" or "an" in English, do not require them in Spanish:

¿Puedo tomar otra cerveza?

Other such words are:

cien	Tiene cien dólares.	He has a hundred dollars.
medio	Mamá necesita me_ dia docena de huevos.	Mom needs a half dozen eggs.
cierto	Cierta persona siempre llega tarde.	A certain person always arrives late
mil	Ha cantado esa can_ ción mil veces.	He has sung that song a thousand times.
¡qué	¡Qué libro! Es mag_ nífico!	What a book! It's great!
sin	Pedro siempre llega sin sombrero.	Peter always arrives without a hat.
tal	Nunca ha visto tal cosa.	He has never seen such a thing.

6. "Se" often means "each other" or "to one another":

Se besan. They're kissing (each other).

"Nos" can also mean "each other" or "to one another":

Nos escribimos a menudo We write to one another often.

CULTURE:

In the area of dating, as in other aspects of culture, things are changing. However, among many Hispanics, there is still more

conservatism than among people in the United States. Some parents require their daughters to be accompanied on a date by a younger sister, an aunt, or perhaps a family friend. Engagements are apt to last several years. Marital sex is just that, after marriage. Young people usually go about in groups rather than as twosomes. Sometimes they gather around a table in a café and chat or play word games. Or they may go to someone's home and play records or tapes and dance. Perhaps they will go to the beach or to a ball game in a group. There are no minimum age requirements for buying alcoholic beverages in Hispanic countries but, more often than not, young people drink coffee or soft drinks.

PRACTICE:

1. Invite someone to go someplace with you. Be specific about when and where.
2. Make up two sentences in which you use one of the following words in each: cien, cierto, medio, mil, otro, ¡qué!, sin, and tal.
3. Ask two questions of your fellow classmates in which you use "a" plus a pronoun studied in #1 of the Explanation section of this lesson.
4. Three or four people get together and discuss plans for a group get-together - where, at what time, food, activities, etc.

or

Two people get together and plan a date.

EXTRA VOCABULARY:

abrazo, el hug
actividad, la activity
amistoso friendly
asistir a to attend
baile, el dance
beso, el kiss
canción, la song
cariñoso affectionate
celoso jealous
delgado slender
deporte, el sport
descanso, el rest

entretener to entertain
 equipo, el team
 esquiar to ski
 estar de buen humor to be in a good mood
 fin de semana, el week-end
 flaco skinny, thin
 gordo fat
 magnetoscopio, el VCR
 Me alegre. I'm glad.
 nadar to swim
 número de teléfono, el telephone number
 para siempre forever
 pasatiempo, el pastime, hobby
 película, la film, movie
 piscina, la pool
 playa, la beach
 practicar to practice
 radio, el radio set
 radio, la radio
 sinvergüenza, el, la scoundrel
 tertulia, la informal social gathering
 vacaciones, las vacation
 videocasette, el video tape

VOCABULARY SPANISH - ENGLISH

This vocabulary includes all of the Spanish words used in the book with the exception of proper nouns, subject pronouns, object pronouns, and numbers. Verbs are presented only in the infinitive form unless they have a special use, such as "quisiera," etc. Vowel changes in verbs are indicated by the spelling change within parentheses immediately following the verb. Adjectives are presented in the masculine singular form. The definite article follows the noun to indicate gender. Abbreviations used are f- feminine, m- masculine, fam.- familiar, and form.- formal.

A

a	to, at	adelante	forward, ahead
abierto	open, opened	adelgazar	to slim down
abogado, el	abogada, la	además	besides
lawyer		adiós	good-by
a bordo de	on board	¿adónde?	where
aborto, el	miscarriage, abortion	aduana, la	customs
abrazar	to hug, to embrace	aeromozo, el	steward
abrazo, el	hug	aeropuerto, el	airport
abrigo, el	coat	afeitarse	to shave
abrir	to open	agencia de viajes, la	travel agency
abrir una cuenta	to open an account	agradable	pleasant
abrochar el cinturón	to fasten the seat belt	agua (f), el	water
abuela, la	grandmother	agua mineral (f), el	mineral water
abuelita, la	grandma	aguardiente, el	hard liquor
abuelo, el	grandfather	ahora mismo	right now
abuelos, los	grandparents	ahorrar	to save (money)
acabar de	to have just	aire acondicionado	air conditioned
acampar	to camp	aire libre, el	open air, outdoors
accidente, el	accident	¡ajá!	aha!
aceite, el	oil	al	to the
acompañar	to accompany	al aire libre	outdoors, in the open air
acostarse (ue)	to go to bed	al lado de	beside, near
actividad, la	activity	a la vez	at the same time
actor, el	actor	al contrario	on the contrary
actriz, la	actress		

alérgico allergic
 alfombra, la rug
 algo something, anything
 alguien someone, somebody
 alguno some, any
 algunos some, a few
 allá there
 almacén, el department store
 almohada, la pillow
 almuerzo, el lunch
 ¡aló! hello! (telephone)
 al parecer apparently
 al principio at first
 alquilar to rent
 alto tall, high
 ama (f) de casa, el housewife
 amarillo yellow
 ambiente, el atmosphere
 ambos both
 a menudo often
 amiga, la (f) friend
 amigo, el (m) friend
 amor, el love
 anaranjado orange
 ancho wide
 anillo, el ring
 aniversario, el anniversary
 anoche last night
 anteojos, los glasses
 antes de before
 anuncio, el advertisement
 año, el year
 aparcar to park
 apartamento, el apartment
 apéndice, el appendix
 apetito, el appetite
 a pie on foot, walking
 aprender to learn
 a propósito by the way
 aquí here
 arete, el earring
 armario, el closet

arquitecto, el, arquitecta, la
 architect
 arroz, el rice
 artículo, el article
 artista, el, la artist
 asegurar to assure
 así, así so,so (all right)
 asiento, el seat
 aspirina, la aspirin
 atrás backward, behind
 astronauta, el, la astronaut
 autobús, el bus
 automóvil, el automobile
 autopista, la highway
 A ver. Let's see.
 avión, el airplane
 ¡ay! oh!
 ¡Ay de mí! Oh, my!
 ayer yesterday
 ayudar to help
 azafata, la stewardess
 azul blue
 azúcar, el sugar

B

bailar to dance
 baile, el dance
 balanza, la scale
 banco, el bank
 baño, el bath, bathroom
 bañarse to take a bath
 barato cheap, inexpensive
 barbero, el barber
 ¡Basta! That will do!
 batería de cocina, la kitchen
 utensils
 beber to drink
 bebida gratuita, la free drink
 béisbol, el baseball
 besar to kiss
 beso, el kiss

biblioteca, la library
 bien well
 ¡Bienvenido! Welcome!
 billete, el ticket, bill (paper money)
 billete de banco, el paper money
 billete de ida y vuelta, el two way ticket
 bistec, el steak
 bizcocho, el cookie
 blanco white
 boca, la mouth
 bocadillo, el snack
 boda, la wedding
 boleto de primera clase, el first class ticket
 boleto de turista, el tourist class ticket
 boleto, el ticket
 bolígrafo, el ball point pen
 bolsillo, el pocket
 bolso, el purse, handbag
 borracho drunk
 bosque, el woods, forest
 botella, la bottle
 brazo, el arm
 bridge-contrato, el bridge (card game)
 ¡Buen provecho! Good appetite!
 ¡Buen viaje! Have a good trip!
 bueno good, okay
 ¡Bueno! Hello (telephone)
 buscar to look for
 buzón, el mailbox

C

caballero, el gentleman
 cabeza, la head
 cada each
 café, el coffee
 café negro, el black coffee

caja, la box
 calambres, los cramps
 calcetines, los socks
 calculadora, la calculator
 calendario, el calendar
 calidad, la quality
 callarse to be quiet
 calle, la street
 ¡Cálmate! Calm down!
 calor, el heat
 caloría, la calorie
 cama, la bed
 cámara, la camera, room
 camarera, la waitress
 camarero, el waiter
 cambiar to change
 cambiar un cheque to cash a check
 cambio, el change, small change
 caminar to walk
 camisa, la shirt
 campo, el field, countryside
 canal, el channel
 canción, la song
 cansado tired
 capitán, el captain
 cara, la face
 ¡caramba! gosh!
 cariñoso affectionate
 carne, la meat
 carne de cerdo, la pork
 carne de res, la beef
 carnet de conducir, el driver's license
 carnicería, la butcher's shop
 caro expensive, dear
 carpintero, el carpenter
 carretera, la highway
 carro, el car
 carta, la letter
 cartera, la wallet
 cartero, el mailman

casa, la house
 casa de correos, la post office
 a casa home (after a verb of motion)
 en casa at home
 casado married
 casarse to get married
 casi almost
 castigo, el punishment
 catedral, la cathedral
 cebolla, la onion
 celoso jealous
 cena, la evening meal
 centavo, el cent
 centro, el center, downtown
 cepillo de dientes, el toothbrush
 cerca de near
 cerrar (ie) to close
 cerveza, la beer
 cielo, el sky
 cierto certain, sure
 cine, el movies, movie theater
 cinta, la tape
 cinturón de seguridad, el seat belt
 cita, la date, appointment
 ciudad, la city
 claro of course
 clase, la class
 cliente, el client, customer
 clima, el climate
 club, el club
 cobrar un cheque to cash a check
 coche, el car
 cocina, la kitchen
 cocinar to cook
 cocinero, el cook
 coctel, el cocktail
 cogido picked
 color, el color
 collar, el necklace

comedor, el dining room
 comer to eat
 comestibles, los food, groceries
 comida, la food, meal
 como as, like
 ¿cómo? how
 cómodo comfortable
 compañero de cuarto, el roommate
 compañía, la company
 comprar to buy
 con with
 conducir to drive
 confirmar to confirm
 confitura, la jam
 conjunto, el pop group
 conmigo with me
 conocer to know, be acquainted with, meet (for the first time)
 contento happy, contented
 contestar to answer
 contigo with you (fam.)
 contra against
 conversar to converse
 copa de champaña, la glass of champagne
 corazón, el heart
 corbata, la tie
 cornflés, los cornflakes
 correcto correct
 correo aéreo, el air mail
 correo, el mail
 correr to run
 corrida de toros, la bullfight
 cortar to cut
 cortés polite
 cosa, la thing
 coser to sew
 costa, la coast
 costar (ue) to cost
 creer to believe
 crema, la cream
 Creo que sí. I believe so.

cruel cruel
 cuadro, el picture
 ¿cuál? which (one)
 cualquier any at all
 cuando when
 ¿cuándo? when
 ¿cuánto? how much
 ¿cuántos? how many
 cuarto quarter, fourth part
 cuarto, el room
 cucaracha, la cockroach
 cuchara, la spoon
 cucharita, la teaspoon
 cuchillo, el knife
 cuenta, la bill
 cuero, el leather
 cuerpo, el body
 ¡Cuidado! Watch out!
 cuidado, el care, concern
 cumpleaños, el birthday
 cuñada, la sister-in-law
 cuñado, el brother-in-law
 cura, el priest

CH

champaña, el champagne
 chaqueta, la jacket
 charlar to chat
 cheque, el check
 cheque de viaje, el traveller's
 check
 cheque personal, el personal
 check
 chequera, la checkbook
 chica, la young girl
 chico, el young boy, guy
 chocolate, el chocolate
 chorizo, el pork sausage
 churro, el fritter

D

dama, la lady
 dar to give
 de of, from
 de costumbre usually, usual
 de nuevo, otra vez again
 de veras really
 de vez en cuando from time to
 time
 debajo de under
 deber must, ought to
 débil weak
 decir to say, tell
 declarar declare
 dedo, el finger
 delante de in front of
 delgado slender
 delicioso delicious
 demasiado too much
 dentista, el, la dentist
 Depende. It depends.
 dependienta, la clerk, shop
 assistant
 dependiente, el clerk, shop
 assistant
 deporte, el sport
 depositar to deposit
 derecha, la the right side
 derecho, el right (privilege)
 desayuno, el breakfast
 descansar to rest
 descanso, el rest
 desde from
 desear to want, desire
 desfile, el parade
 desgraciadamente
 unfortunately
 despacio slowly
 despedir (i) to fire
 despedirse de (i) to say
 goodbye, take one's leave
 después afterwards, later

después de after
 detective privado, el private
 detective
 detrás de behind
 devolver (ue) to return (give
 back)
 día, el day
 día de fiesta, el holiday
 día de santo, el Saint's day
 día de trabajo, el workday
 diabetes, la diabetes
 diarrea, la diarrhea
 dicho said
 diente, el tooth
 dieta, la diet
 difícil difficult
 ¡diga! hello! (telephone)
 ¿Dígame? Pardon me. (I didn't
 hear you.)
 diligente diligent
 dinero, el money
 Dios God
 ¡Dios mío! my goodness!
 diplomático/a el, la diplomat
 dirección, la address
 disco, el record
 discoteca, la disco, discotheque
 disfraz, el costume
 distrito postal, el "Zip code"
 diversión, la amusement,
 entertainment, hobby
 divertido entertaining
 divertimiento, el amusement,
 entertainment
 divertirse (ie) to have a good
 time
 divorciado divorced
 dólar, el dollar
 doler (ue) to hurt, pain
 ¿dónde? where
 dormir (ue) to sleep
 dormitorio, el bedroom
 dorso, el back

los dos both
 droguería, la drugstore
 dueño, el owner
 dulce sweet
 durante during
 durar to last

E
 echar una carta al buzón to
 mail a letter
 edificio, el building
 edificio de apartamentos, el
 apartment house
 eficiente efficient
 ejercicio, el exercise
 embarazada pregnant
 emergencia, la emergency
 enfermero/a, el, la nurse
 empezar (ie) to begin
 empleado/a el, la employee
 empleo, el job
 en in, on
 en punto sharp
 en vez de instead of
 Encantado. Delighted.
 enfadado angry
 enfermedad, la illness, sickness
 enfermo sick
 engordar to get fat, put on
 weight
 enojarse to become angry
 ensalada, la salad
 enseñar to teach
 entender (ie) to understand
 entonces then
 entrada, la entrance, entry
 entre between, among
 entregar to hand over
 entretener to entertain
 equipaje, el luggage
 equipo, el team

escribir to write
 escrito written
 escuchar to listen (to)
 escuela, la school
 ese, esa that
 ¡Eso es! That's right!
 Eso es todo. That's all.
 esos, esas those
 esparadrapo, el adhesive tape
 espejo, el mirror
 esperar to wait, hope
 esposa, la wife
 esposo, el husband
 esquiar to ski
 estación, la season, station
 estación de ferrocarril, la
 railroad station
 estación de gasolina, la gas
 service station
 estado, el state
 estar to be
 estar a dieta to be on a diet
 estar de buen humor to be in a
 good mood
 estar de vacaciones to be on
 vacation
 estar enamorado de to be in
 love with
 este, esta this
 estimar to estimate, gauge
 estómago, el stomach
 estos, estas these
 estreñimiento, el constipation
 estudiante, el, la student
 estudiar to study
 estufa, la stove
 estupendo wonderful, great
 excelente excellent
 extranjero foreign
 al extranjero abroad

F

fácil easy
 falda, la skirt
 familia, la family
 famoso famous
 fantástico fantastic
 farmacia, la pharmacy
 favor, el favor
 favorito favorite
 fecha, la date
 ¡Felicitaciones! Congratulations!
 feliz happy
 feo ugly
 fiebre, la fever
 fiesta, la party, holiday
 fin de semana, el weekend
 firmar to sign
 flaco skinny, thin
 flan, el caramelized custard
 fracaso, el failure
 franqueo, el postage
 fresco cool, fresh
 frijol, el bean
 frío cold
 fruta, la fruit
 fuegos artificiales, los
 fireworks
 fumar to smoke

G

ganar to earn, win
 ganga, la bargain
 garaje, el garage
 gaseosa, la fizzy drink
 gastar to spend
 gato, el cat
 gente, la people
 giro postal, el money order
 gordo fat
 gracias thank you

gracias a Dios thank Heaven
 grande large
 gris gray
 gritar to shout
 guante, el glove
 guapo handsome, good-looking
 guía turística, la tourist guide
 booklet
 guisante, el pea
 guitarra, la guitar
 gustar to be pleasing to, to like
 ¿le gustaría? would you (form.)
 like?
 gusto, el pleasure, taste
 El gusto es mío. My pleasure.

H

habilidad, la skill, ability
 habitación, la room
 hablar to talk, speak
 hacer to make, do
 hacer cola to stand in line
 hacer la maleta to pack one's
 suitcase
 hacer un viaje to take a trip
 hacer una fiesta to have a
 party
 hacia toward
 hambre, (f), el hunger
 hamburguesa, la hamburger
 hasta until
 hasta luego see you soon
 hasta mañana see you
 tomorrow
 hay there is, there are
 hay que one must, it is
 necessary to
 hecho done, made
 helado, el ice cream
 herida, la wound, injury

hermana, la sister
 hermanito, el little brother
 hermano, el brother
 hermanos, los brothers,
 brothers and sisters
 hermoso beautiful, lovely
 hielo, el ice
 hija, la daughter
 hijo, el son
 hijos, los children
 hola hello
 ¡hola! hello (telephone)
 hombre, el man
 hombre de negocios, el
 business man
 hora, la hour, time
 hospital, el hospital
 hotel, el hotel
 hoy en día nowadays
 hoy today
 huerto, el vegetable garden
 huevo, el egg
 humano human

I

iglesia, la church
 igualmente the same to you,
 likewise
 impermeable, el raincoat
 importante important
 incluido enclosed, included
 ingeniero, el engineer
 ingresos, los income
 insolación, la sunstroke
 insomnio, el insomnia
 interés, el interest
 interesante interesting
 internacional international
 invierno, el winter
 invitación, la invitation
 invitar to invite

inyección, la injection
 ir to go
 ir de compras to go shopping
 ir en avión to fly, go by plane
 izquierda, la the left side

J

jabón, el soap
 jamón, el ham
 jardín, el garden
 jefa, la boss, manager
 jefe, el boss, manager
 joven young
 joyas, las jewelry
 juego, el game
 jugar to play
 jugar a los naipes to play cards
 jugar al golf to play golf
 jugar al tenis to play tennis
 jugo de naranjas, el orange
 juice
 juguete, el toy

L

lado, el side
 al lado de beside, near
 lápiz, el pencil
 largo long
 lástima, la pity
 lata, la can
 lavadora, la washing machine
 lavandería, la laundry
 lavar to wash
 lavarse to wash oneself
 laxante, el laxative
 lección, la lesson
 leche, la milk
 leer to read
 legumbre, la vegetable

lejos far
 letrero, el sign
 levantarse to stand up, to get up
 libra, la pound
 libro, el book
 limonada, la lemonade
 limpiar to clean
 limpio clean
 línea aérea, la airline
 loco crazy, mad
 luego then, next
 lujoso luxurious
 luna de miel, la honeymoon

LL

llamarse to be named
 llegada, la arrival
 llegar to arrive
 llenar to fill out
 lleno full
 llevar to carry, wear
 llover (ie) to rain
 lloviendo raining
 llueve it is raining
 lluvia, la rain

M

madre, la mother
 magnetoscopio, el VCR
 mal badly, poorly
 maleta, la suitcase
 malo bad
 mañana tomorrow
 mañana, la the morning
 mandar to send
 manejar to drive
 manera, la way, manner

mano, la hand
 mantequilla, la butter
 manzana, la apple
 mapa, el map
 maquillaje, el make-up
 maravilloso marvelous
 marcar el número to dial the
 number
 marcar el pelo to set hair
 más more
 más que nunca more than ever
 más tarde later
 máscara, la mask
 matrimonial marital
 matrimonio, el married couple
 Me alegro. I'm glad.
 mecánico, el mechanic
 medianoche, la midnight
 a medianoche at midnight
 medias, las stockings
 medicina, la medicine
 médico, el doctor
 medio half
 mediodía, el noon
 a mediodía at noon
 mejor better
 menos less
 menú, el menu
 mercado, el market
 merecer to deserve
 merienda, la late afternoon
 snack
 mes, el month
 mesa, la table
 metro, el subway
 mí me
 mi, mis my
 miedo, el fear
 mimado spoiled
 minuto, el minute
 mirar to look (at)
 moderno modern
 mojado wet

molestar to annoy
 moneda, la currency
 moreno brown, dark
 morir (ue) to die
 mostrador, el counter
 motor, el motor
 moza, la waitress, servant
 mozo, el servant, waiter, porter
 mucho much, a lot of
 muchos many
 muebles, los furniture
 muerto dead
 mujer, la woman
 muñeca, la doll
 músculo, el muscle
 música, la music
 muy very

N

nacionalidad, la nationality
 nada nothing
 nadar to swim
 nadie no-one, nobody
 nalgas, las buttocks
 naranja, la orange
 nariz, la nose
 necesario necessary
 necesitar to need
 negocios, los business
 negro black
 nevando snowing
 nevar (ie) to snow
 nevera, la refrigerator
 ni nor
 ni.....ni neither.....nor
 nieta, la granddaughter
 nieto, el grandson
 nieva it is snowing
 ninguno none, not any, no
 niña, la little girl
 niño, el little boy

niños, los little boys, little
 children
 no no
 ¡No me digas! You don't say!
 no más only
 noche, la night
 nombre, el name
 noticias, las news
 novia, la girlfriend
 novio, el boyfriend
 nuera, la daughter-in-law
 nuestro our
 nuevo new
 nuez, la nut
 número, el number
 número de teléfono, el
 telephone number
 nunca never

O

o or
 ocupado busy
 oficina, la office
 oficio, el job, profession,
 occupation
 oír to hear
 ¡ojalá! Let's hope so!
 ojo, el eye
 ¡olé! Bravo!
 orgulloso proud
 oro, el gold
 orquesta, la orchestra
 otoño, el autumn, fall
 otra vez again
 otro other

P

padre, el father

padres, los parents
 paella, la Spanish dish with
 rice, shellfish, etc.
 pagar to pay
 país, el country
 pájaro, el bird
 palacio, el palace
 palomitas, las pop corn
 pan, el bread
 pan tostado, el toast
 panadería, la bakery shop
 panecillos, los rolls
 pantalones, los pants, trousers
 pañuelo, el handkerchief
 papa, la potato
 papas fritas, las (French) fried
 potatoes, potato chips
 papel higiénico, el toilet paper
 papel, el papel
 paquete, el package
 paquete postal, el parcel post
 package
 para for, in order to
 para siempre forever
 paraguas, el umbrella
 pariente, el relative
 parte, la part
 partir to depart
 pasajero, el passenger
 pasaporte, el passport
 pasar to spend time, to happen
 pasatiempo, el pastime, hobby
 Pase usted. Come in.
 pasta dentrífica, la tooth paste
 pastel, el pastry
 patio, el patio, courtyard
 pedir (i) to ask (for something),
 to request
 pedir (i) prestado to borrow
 peinarse to comb one's hair
 película, la film, movie
 peligroso dangerous
 pelo, el hair

peluquería, la hairdresser's,
 barber shop
 peluquero, el hairdresser
 penicilina, la penicillin
 pensar (ie) to think, intend to
 pequeño small
 perder (ie) to lose
 perder (ie) peso to lose weight
 perdón excuse me
 perfumería, la perfume shop
 periódico, el newspaper
 periodista, el, la journalist
 permiso, el permission
 pero but
 persona, la person
 perro, el dog
 perro caliente, el hot dog
 pesado heavy
 pesar to weigh
 pescado, el fish
 peso, el monetary unit
 piano, el piano
 picante hot, highly seasoned
 picar to nibble at, pick at
 pie, el foot
 pierna, la leg
 pijamas, los pajamas
 píldora, la pill
 piloto, el pilot
 pimienta, la pepper
 pintura, la painting
 piñata, la colorful suspended
 container made of papier maché
 piscina, la pool
 pista, la runway
 placer, el pleasure
 plano, el map (of a city)
 plata, la silver
 plátano, el banana
 plato, el plate, dish
 plato internacional, el foreign
 dish
 plato principal, el main dish

playa, la beach
 plaza, la town square
 pobre poor
 poco little
 poco a poco little by little
 poder (ue) to be able, can
 pollo, el chicken
 poncho, el poncho, blanket
 used over shoulders
 poner to put
 poner la tele to put on the T.V.
 popular popular
 por for, through
 por allá over there
 por aquí around here
 por avión by plane
 por ciento percent
 por ejemplo for example
 por eso therefore
 por favor please
 por lo menos at least
 ¿por qué? why
 por supuesto of course
 porque because
 postre, el dessert
 practicar to practice
 precio, el price
 preferir (ie) to prefer
 pregunta, la question
 preguntar to ask (a question)
 premio, el prize
 preparar to prepare
 presentación, la introduction,
 presentation
 presentar to present, introduce
 préstamo, el loan
 prestar to lend
 primavera, la spring
 primero first
 primo/a el, la cousin
 prisa, la haste
 probar (ue) to taste, try, try on
 problema, el problem

profesión, la profession
 profesor, el teacher, professor
 (m)
 profesora, la teacher, professor
 (f)
 programador de computadoras,
 el computer programmer (m)
 programadora de computadoras,
 la computer programmer (f)
 prohibido forbidden,
 prohibited
 propina, la tip
 psicóloga, la psychologist (f)
 psicólogo, el psychologist (m)
 pueblo, el small town
 puerta, la door
 puerto, el port
 pues then, well then
 puesto de gasolina, el gasoline
 pump station
 puesto que since
 pulóver, el sweater
 pulsera, la bracelet
 purpúreo purple

Q

que than
 ¡qué.....! What a!
 ¿que? what ?
 ¡Qué lástima! What a shame!
 ¡Qué pena! What a pity! How
 sad!
 ¿Que tal? How's it going?
 quedarse to stay, remain
 querer (ie) to like, love, want
 querido dear
 queso, el cheese
 ¿quién? who, whom
 quisiera I would like

R

radio, el radio set
 radio, la radio
 rápido rapid, quickly
 rascacielos, el skyscraper
 ratón, el mouse
 razón, la reason
 rebajar to lower, to mark down
 receta, la recipe, prescription
 recibir to receive
 recién recently
 refrescos, los refreshments
 refrigerador, el refrigerator
 regalo, el gift
 regatear to bargain
 relámpago, el flash of
 lightening
 reloj de pulsera, el wrist watch
 repetir to repeat
 Repita usted. Repeat.
 reservación, la reservation
 reservar to reserve
 respirar to breathe
 restaurante, el restaurant
 retirar to withdraw
 reunión, la reunion
 revista, la magazine
 rico rich
 riesgo, el risk
 roc, el rock music
 rojo red
 rollo, el roll (of film)
 ron, el rum
 ropa, la clothing
 ropa, interior, la underwear
 rosado pink
 rosbif, el roast beef
 rubio blond
 ruido, el noise

S

sábana, la sheet
 saber to know, to know how to
 sabor, el taste, flavor
 sacar fotos to take snapshots
 sal, la salt
 sala, la living room
 sala de espera, la waiting room
 salida, la exit
 salir to leave, go out
 salud, la health
 ¡Salud! Good health! Here's to you!
 saludar to greet
 saludo, el greeting
 salvar to save (a life)
 sandwich, el sandwich
 sangría, la drink with red wine and fruit
 sano healthy
 seco dry
 secretario/a el, la secretary
 sed, la thirst
 según according to
 segundo second
 seguro, el insurance
 seguro de vida, el life insurance
 sello, el stamp
 semana, la week
 pecho, el bosom, bust
 señor, el gentleman, Mr.
 señora, la woman, Mrs.
 señorita, la young woman, Miss
 sentarse (ie) to sit down, be seated
 sentir (ie) to feel, to feel sorry
 ser to be
 ser humano, el human being
 servicio, el service

servicios, los toilets
 servir (i) to serve
 si if, whether
 sí yes
 ¡Si Dios quiere! God willing!
 siempre always
 siesta, la nap
 siguiente following
 silla, la chair
 sillón, el armchair
 simpático nice
 sin without
 sin duda doubtless, no doubt
 sin embargo nevertheless
 sino but, but rather
 síntoma, el symptom
 sinvergüenza, el, la rascal, scoundrel
 sírvase please
 sobre on, over
 sobre, el envelope
 sobrina, la niece
 sobrino, el nephew
 ¡Socorro! Help!
 sofá, el sofa
 sol, el sun
 soldado, el soldier
 solicitar un empleo to apply for a job
 soltero single
 sombrero, el hat
 sopa, la soup
 sorprendido surprised
 sostén, el brassiere
 sótano, el basement
 subir to go up, board
 sucio dirty
 suegra, la mother-in-law
 suegro, el father-in-law
 sueldo, el salary
 sueño, el sleepiness, dream
 suerte, la luck
 suéter, el sweater

sufrir to suffer
 suma, la amount
 supermercado, el supermarket

T

taberna, la bar
 tal such
 tal vez perhaps, maybe
 tamaño, el size
 también also, too
 tampoco neither, not either
 tan as
 tantos as many
 tapa, la hors d'oeuvre taken at
 a bar
 tarde late
 tarde, la afternoon
 tarjeta de crédito, la credit
 card
 tarjeta postal, la post card
 taxi, el taxi
 taza, la cup
 té, el tea
 teatro, el theater
 tele, la T.V.
 teléfono, el telephone
 telenovela, la soap opera
 televisión, la television
 temprano early
 tenedor, el fork
 tener to have
 tener éxito to be lucky
 tener que to have to
 teñir to tint, color
 tenis, el tennis
 termómetro, el thermometer
 tertulia, la informal social
 gathering
 testigo, el witness
 ti you
 tía, la aunt

tiempo, el weather, time
 tienda, la store
 tienda de comestibles, la
 grocery store
 tío, el uncle
 tíos, los uncles, uncles and
 aunts
 típico typical
 tipo de cambio, el exchange
 rate
 toalla, la towel
 toallas higiénicas, las sanitary
 pads
 tocar to touch, play (a musical
 instrument)
 tocino, el bacon
 todo all, everything
 todo el mundo everybody
 todos everybody
 todos los días every day
 tomar to take, eat, drink
 tonto stupid, foolish
 tormenta, la storm
 torta, la cake
 tortilla, la flat corn pancake,
 omelet
 tos, la cough
 tostador, el toaster
 trabajar to work
 trabajo, el work, occupation
 traducir to translate
 traer to bring
 traje, el suit
 traje de baño, el bathing suit
 trastero, la utility room
 tratar de to try to
 tren, el train
 triste sad
 trueno, el thunder
 tu your (fam.)

U

¡Uf! Phew! Ugh!
 un momento a moment, just a
 minute
 un poco a little
 universidad, la university
 usar to use
 útil useful
 uva, la grape

V

vacaciones, las vacation
 valer to be worth
 varios several
 vaso, el glass
 vecino/a, el, la neighbor
 vender to sell
 venir to come
 ventana, la window
 ver to see
 verano, el summer
 verdad, la truth
 verde green
 verduras, las greens
 vergüenza, la shame
 vez, la time, occasion
 vía, la track
 viajar to travel
 viaje, el trip
 viaje de negocios, el business
 trip
 vida, la life
 videocasette, el video tape
 viejo old
 viento, el wind
 vino, el wine
 vino blanco, el white wine

vino rojo, el red wine
 visa, la visa
 visita, la visit
 visitar to visit
 vista, la sight, vision
 visto seen
 viuda, la widow
 viudo, el widower
 vivir to live
 volar (ue) to fly
 volver (ue) to return
 vómitos, los vomiting
 vuelo, el flight
 vuelto returned

Y

y and
 ya already
 yerno, el son-in-law
 yodo, el iodine
 Yo no. Not me.

Z

zapatilla, la slipper
 zapato, el shoe

VOCABULARY - ENGLISH - SPANISH

A

a few algunos
 a lot of mucho
 ability la habilidad
 abortion el aborto
 abroad al extranjero
 accident el accidente
 accompany acompañar
 activity la actividad
 actor el actor
 actress la actriz
 address la dirección
 adhesive tape el esparadrapo
 advertisement el anuncio
 affectionate cariñoso
 after después de
 afterwards después
 again de nuevo, otra vez
 against contra
 aha! ¡ajá
 ahead adelante
 air conditioned aire
 acondicionado
 air mail el correo aéreo
 airline la línea aérea
 airplane el avión
 airport el aeropuerto
 allergic alérgico
 almost casi
 among entre
 amusement el divertimento, la
 diversión
 angry enfadado
 anniversary el aniversario
 annoy molestar
 answer contestar

any alguno
 any at all cualquier
 anything algo
 apartment el apartamento
 apartment house el edificio de
 apartamentos
 apparently al parecer
 appendix el apéndice
 appetite el apetito
 apple la manzana
 appointment la cita
 architect el arquitecto, la
 arquitecta
 arm el brazo
 arrival la llegada
 arrive llegar
 article el artículo
 artist el/la artista
 así, así so, so (all right)
 aspirin la aspirina
 assure asegurar
 astronaut el/la astronauta
 at a
 at first al principio
 at home en casa
 at midnight a medianoche
 at noon a mediodía
 at the same time a la vez
 atmosphere el ambiente
 automobile el automóvil

B

back	el dorso
backward	atrás
bad	malo
badly	mal
ball point pen	el bolígrafo
bank	el banco
barber	el barbero
bargain	la ganga
baseball	el béisbol
bath	el baño
bathroom	el baño
be	estar, ser
be in a good mood	estar de buen humor
be in love with	estar enamorado de
be named	llamarse
be on a diet	estar a dieta
be on vacation	estar de vacaciones
be quiet	callarse
bean	el frijol
beautiful	hermoso
become angry	enojarse
bed	la cama
bedroom	el dormitorio
beef	la carne de res
beer	la cerveza
before	antes de
begin	empezar (ie)
behind	atrás
behind	detrás de
believe	creer
beside	al lado de
besides	además
better	mejor
between	entre
bill	la cuenta
birthday	el cumpleaños
black	negro
black coffee	el café negro

blue	azul
body	el cuerpo
book	el libro
boss	el jefe (m)
boss	la jefa (f)
both	ambos, los dos
bottle	la botella
box	la caja
breakfast	el desayuno
bridge (card game)	el bridge-contrato
brother	el hermano
brother-in-law	el cuñado
brothers, brothers and sisters	los hermanos
brown	moreno
building	el edificio
bullfight	la corrida de toros
bus	el autobús
business	los negocios
business man	el hombre de negocios
butcher's shop	la carnicería
butter	la mantequilla
buttocks	las nalgas
buy	comprar
by the way	a propósito

C

calculator	la calculadora
calendar	el calendario
Calm down!	¡Cálmate!
calorie	la caloría
camera	la cámara
camp	acampar
can	la lata
captain	el capitán
car	el carro, el coche
care	el cuidado

carpenter el carpintero
 carry llevar
 cat el gato
 cathedral el catedral
 cent el centavo
 center el centro
 certain cierto
 champagne el champaña
 change cambiar
 change, small change el cambio
 channel el canal
 chat charlar
 cheap barato
 check el cheque
 checkbook la chequera
 children los hijos
 chocolate el chocolate
 church la iglesia
 city la ciudad
 class la clase
 clean limpiar
 clean limpio
 clerk el/la dependiente/a
 client el/la cliente
 climate el clima
 close cerrar (ie)
 closet el armario
 club el club
 coast la costa
 coat el abrigo
 cockroach la cucaracha
 cocktail el coctel
 coffee el café
 cold frío
 color el color
 comfortable cómodo
 company la compañía
 concern el cuidado
 confirm confirmar
 Congratulations!
 ¡Felicitaciones!
 constipation el estreñimiento
 contented contento

converse conversar
 cook cocinar
 cook el cocinero
 cookie el bizcocho
 cool fresco
 cornflakes los cornflés
 correct correcto
 cost costar (ue)
 costume el disfraz
 counter el mostrador
 countryside el campo
 cramps los calambres
 crazy loco
 cream la crema
 cruel cruel
 currency la moneda
 custard (carmelized) el flan
 customer el/la cliente
 customs la aduana
 cut cortar

D

dance bailar
 dance el baile
 dark moreno
 date la cita (appointment)
 date la fecha
 daughter la hija
 day el día
 dead muerto
 dear caro
 declare declarar
 delicious delicioso
 Delighted. Encantado.
 dentist el/la dentista
 department store el almacén
 deposit depositar
 deserve merecer
 diabetes la diabetes

dial the number marcar el
 número
 diarrhea la diarrea
 die morir (ue)
 diet la dieta
 difficult difícil
 diligent diligente
 dining room el comedor
 diplomat el/la diplomático/a
 disco la discoteca
 discotheque la discoteca
 divorced divorciado
 do hacer
 doctor el médico
 doll la muñeca
 dollar el dólar
 done hecho
 downtown el centro
 drink beber
 drive conducir, manejar
 driver's license el carnet de
 conducir
 drugstore droguería
 drunk borracho
 during durante

E

each cada
 earn ganar
 earring el arete
 easy fácil
 eat comer
 efficient eficiente
 egg el huevo
 embrace abrazar
 emergency la emergencia
 employee empleado/a el, la
 en punto sharp
 en vez de instead of

enclosed incluido
 engineer el ingeniero
 entertain entretener
 entertaining divertido
 entertainment el divertimento,
 la diversión
 entrance la entrada
 entry la entrada
 estimate estimar
 evening meal la cena
 excellent excelente
 exercise el ejercicio
 expensive caro

F

face la cara
 failure el fracaso
 family la familia
 famous famoso
 fantastic fantástico
 far lejos
 fasten the seat belt, abrochar
 el cinturón
 fat gordo
 favor el favor
 favorite favorito
 fear el miedo
 fever la fiebre
 field el campo
 fill out llenar
 finger el dedo
 fire despedir (i)
 fireworks los fuegos artificiales
 first class ticket el boleto de
 primera clase
 fizzy drink la gaseosa
 fly ir en avión
 food los comestibles, la comida
 foreign extranjero

forest el bosque
 forward adelante
 fourth part el cuarto
 free drink la bebida gratuita
 fresh fresco
 friend el amigo, la amiga
 fritter el churro
 from desde
 from time to time de vez en
 cuando
 fruit la fruta
 full lleno
 furniture los muebles

G

game el juego
 garage el garaje
 garden el jardín
 gas service station la estación
 de gasolina
 gauge estimar
 gentleman el caballero
 get fat engordar
 get married casarse
 get up levantarse
 glass el vaso
 glasses los anteojos
 glove el guante
 go by plane ir en avión
 go ir
 go shopping ir de compras
 go to bed acostarse (ue)
 God Dios
 God willing si Dios quiere
 good bueno
 Good appetite! ¡Buen provecho!
 good-bye adiós
 good-looking guapo
 gosh! ¡caramba!
 granddaughter la nieta

grandfather el abuelo
 grandma la abuelita
 grandmother la abuela
 grandparents los abuelos
 grandson el nieto
 gray gris
 great estupendo
 groceries los comestibles
 guitar la guitarra
 guy el chico

H

half medio
 ham el jamón
 hamburger la hamburguesa
 hand la mano
 hand over entregar
 handbag el bolso
 handsome guapo
 happy contento, feliz
 hard liquor el aguardiente
 Have a good trip! ¡Buen viaje!
 have a good time divertirse
 (ie)
 have a party hacer una fiesta
 have just acabar de
 head la cabeza
 heart el corazón
 heat el calor
 Hello (telephone) ¡Bueno!,
 ¡Diga!, ¡Aló!
 hello hola
 help ayudar
 here aquí
 high alto
 highway la autopista, la
 carretera
 hobby la diversión

holiday el día de fiesta, la
 fiesta
 home la casa
 home (after a verb of motion)
 a casa
 honeymoon la luna de miel
 hope esperar
 hospital el hospital
 hotel el hotel
 hour la hora
 house la casa
 housewife el ama (f) de casa
 how many ¿cuántos/ as?
 how much ¿cuánto?
 hug el abrazo
 hug abrazar
 human humano
 hunger el hambre (f)
 hurt doler (ue)
 husband el esposo

I

I believe so. Creo que sí.
 I'm glad. Me alegro.
 ice el hielo
 ice cream el helado
 illness la enfermedad
 important importante
 in en
 in front of delante de
 in the open air al aire libre
 included incluido
 income los ingresos
 inexpensive barato
 injection la inyección
 injury la herida
 insomnia el insomnio
 interest el interés
 interesting interesante
 international internacional

invitation la invitación
 invite invitar
 It depends. Depende.
 it is necessary to hay que
 it is raining llueve

J

jacket la chaqueta
 jam la confitura
 jealous celoso
 jewelry las joyas
 job el empleo

K

kiss besar
 kiss el beso
 kitchen la cocina
 kitchen utensils la batería de
 cocina
 knife el cuchillo
 know (be acquainted with)
 conocer

L

large grande
 last durar
 last night anoche
 late afternoon snack la
 merienda
 later después, más tarde
 laundry la lavandería

lawyer el abogado (m), la
 abogada (f)
 laxative el laxante
 learn aprender
 leather el cuero
 left side la izquierda
 lemonade la limonada
 less menos
 lesson la lección
 Let's see. A ver.
 letter la carta
 library la biblioteca
 like querer
 likewise igualmente
 listen (to) escuchar
 little brother el hermanito
 long largo
 look (at) mirar
 love el amor
 love querer
 lovely hermoso
 luggage el equipaje
 lunch el almuerzo
 luxurious lujoso

M

mad (insane) loco
 made hecho
 mail a letter echar una carta al
 buzón
 mail el correo
 mailbox el buzón
 mailman el cartero
 make hacer
 make-up el maquillaje
 man el hombre
 manner la manera
 many muchos
 map el mapa
 marital matrimonial

market el mercado
 married casado
 married couple el matrimonio
 marvelous maravilloso
 mask la máscara
 meal la comida
 meat la carne
 mechanic el mecánico
 medicine la medicina
 meet (for the first time)
 conocer
 menu el menú
 midnight la medianoche
 milk la leche
 mineral water el agua (f)
 mineral
 minute el minuto
 mirror el espejo
 miscarriage el aborto
 modern moderno
 money el dinero
 money order el giro postal
 month el mes
 more más
 more than ever más que nunca
 morning la mañana
 mother la madre
 motor el motor
 mouth la boca
 movie theater el cine
 movies el cine
 much mucho
 muscle el músculo
 music la música
 must deber
 My pleasure. El gusto es mío.
 my goodness! ¡Dios mío!
 my mi, mis

N

nationality	la nacionalidad
near	al lado de, cerca de
necessary	necesario
necklace	el collar
need	necesitar
neither.....nor	ni.....ni
next	luego
no-one	nadie
nobody	nadie
noon	el mediodía
nor	ni
nose	la nariz
nothing	nada
nowadays	hoy en día
nurse	el/ la emfermero/a

O

of course	claro
often	a menudo
oh!	¡ay!
Oh, my!	¡Ay de mi!
oil	el aceite
okay	bueno
on board	a bordo de
on	en
on the contrary	al contrario
one must	hay que
onion	la cebolla
open	abierto
open air	el aire libre
open an account	abrir una cuenta
open	abrir
opened	abierto
orange	anaranjado (color)
orange	la naranja (fruit)

orange juice	el jugo de naranjas
ought to	deber
outdoors	el aire libre
owner	el dueño

P

pack one's suitcase	hacer la maleta
pain	doler (ue)
paper money	el billete de banco
parade	el desfile
Pardon me (I didn't hear you)	Dígame?
park	aparcar
party	la fiesta
pea	el guisante
pencil	el lápiz
people	la gente
personal check	el cheque
personal	
pharmacy	la farmacia
picked	cogido
picture	el cuadro
pillow	la almohada
pity	la lástima
play	jugar
play cards	jugar a los naipes
play golf	jugar al golf
play tennis	jugar al tenis
pleasant	agradable
pleasure	el gusto
pocket	el bolsillo
polite	cortés
poorly	mal
pop group	el conjunto
pork	la carne de cerdo
porter	el mozo
post office	la casa de correos

postage el franqueo
 pound la libra
 pregnant embarazada
 priest el cura
 private detective el detective
 privado
 punishment el castigo
 purse el bolso
 put on weight engordar

Q

quality la calidad
 quarter cuarto

R

railroad station la estación de
 ferrocarril
 rain la lluvia
 rain llover (ue)
 raincoat el impermeable
 raining lloviendo
 read leer
 really de veras
 record el disco
 refrigerator la nevera, el
 refrigerador
 rent alquilar
 rest descansar
 rest el descanso
 return (give back) devolver
 (ue)
 rice el arroz
 right (privilege) el derecho
 right side la derecha
 right now ahora mismo
 ring el anillo
 room el cuarto, la cámara, la
 habitación

roommate el/la compañero/a
 de cuarto

rug la alfombra
 run correr

S

said dicho
 Saint's day el día de santo
 salad ensalada
 sausage (pork) el chorizo
 save (money) ahorrar
 say decir
 say goodbye despedirse (i) de
 scale la balanza
 school la escuela
 season la estación
 seat belt el cinturón de
 seguridad
 seat el asiento
 see you soon hasta luego
 see you tomorrow hasta
 mañana
 send mandar
 servant el mozo (m), la moza
 (f)
 set hair marcar el pelo
 sew coser
 shave afeitarse
 shirt la camisa
 shop assistant el/la
 dependiente/a
 shout gritar
 sick enfermo
 sickness la enfermedad
 side el lado
 sign el letrero
 sign firmar
 sister la hermana
 sister-in-law la cuñada
 ski esquiar

skill la habilidad
 skinny flaco
 skirt la falda
 sky el cielo
 sleep dormir (ue)
 slender delgado
 slim down adelgazar
 slowly despacio
 smoke fumar
 snack el bocadillo
 snow nevar (ie)
 snowing nevando
 soap el jabón
 socks los calcetines
 some alguno, algunos
 somebody alguien
 someone alguien
 something algo
 son el hijo
 song la canción
 speak hablar
 spend gastar
 spoiled mimado
 spoon la cuchara
 sport el deporte
 stand in line hacer cola
 stand up levantarse
 state el estado
 station la estación
 steak el bistec
 steward el aeromozo
 stewardess la azafata
 stockings las medias
 stomach el estómago
 stove la estufa
 street la calle
 student el, la estudiante
 study estudiar
 subway el metro
 sugar el qazúcar
 suitcase la maleta
 sunstroke la insolación
 sure cierto

sweet dulce
 swim nadar

T

table la mesa
 take a trip hacer un viaje
 take one's leave despedirse (i)
 de
 talk hablar
 tall alto
 tape la cinta
 taste el gusto
 teach enseñar
 team el equipo
 teaspoon la cucharita
 tell decir
 thank Heaven! ¡gracias a Dios!
 thank you gracias
 that ese, esa
 That will do! ¡Basta!
 That's all. Eso es todo.
 That's right! ¡Eso es!
 the same to you igualmente
 then entonces, luego
 there allá
 there is, there are hay
 these estos, estas
 thin flaco
 thing la cosa
 this este, esta
 those esos, esas
 ticket el boleto
 ticket, bill (paper money) el
 billete
 tie la corbata
 time la hora
 tired cansado
 to a
 to be pleasing to, to like gustar
 to cash a check cambiar un
 cheque, cobrar un cheque

to look for buscar
 to take a bath bañarse
 to the al
 today hoy
 tomorrow mañana
 too much demasiado
 tooth el diente
 toothbrush el cepillo de dientes
 tourist class ticket el boleto de turista
 tourist guide booklet la guía turística
 toward hacia
 toy el juguete
 travel agency la agencia de viajes
 traveller's check el cheque de viaje
 two way ticket el billete de ida y vuelta

U

ugly feo
 under debajo de
 understand entender (ie)
 unfortunately
 desgraciadamente
 until hasta

V

VCR el magnetoscopio
 vegetable garden el huerto
 vegetable la legumbre
 very muy

W

wait esperar
 waiter el camarero, el mozo
 waitress la camarera, la moza
 walk caminar
 wallet la cartera
 want desear, querer
 wash lavar
 wash oneself lavarse
 washing machine la lavadora
 Watch out! ¡Cuidado!
 water el agua (f)
 way la manera
 weak débil
 wear llevar
 wedding la boda
 weekend el fin de semana
 Welcome! ¡Bienvenido!
 well bien
 wet mojado
 when cuando
 when ¿cuándo?
 where ¿adónde?
 where ¿dónde?
 which (one) ¿cuál?
 white blanco
 wide ancho
 wife la esposa
 win ganar
 wine, red el vino rojo
 wine, white el vino blanco
 winter el invierno
 with con
 with me conmigo
 with you (fam.) contigo
 woman la mujer
 wonderful estupendo
 woods el bosque
 workday el día de trabajo
 would you (form) like? ¿le gustaría?
 wound la herida

write escribir
written escrito

Y

year el año
yellow amarillo
yesterday ayer
young boy el chico
young girl la chica
young joven

Z

"Zip" code el distrito postal